

The Soviet decision came after the loss of two unmanned probes to Phobos, a moon of Mars — another high-visibility and scientifically ambitious Soviet project, which

East Asks Talks on Tactical Nuclear Arms

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

Foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact formally called on the West on Wednesday to start arms-control talks on removing the remaining nuclear weapons in Europe.

But NATO officials said that the alliance remained committed to reducing the Soviet conventional superiority in Europe before discussing further cuts in tactical nuclear weapons.

The Warsaw Pact proposal, forwarded last week in London by President Mikhail S. Gorbachev, signaled a growing Soviet offensive against any move to put new U.S. nuclear arms into Europe.

The offer seemed calculated, several Western officials said, to fuel disagreements among NATO countries about the future of nuclear weapons based in Europe.

A statement issued after a two-day meeting in East Berlin of Warsaw Pact foreign ministers proposed "to start in the near future talks on tactical nuclear arms in Europe, including the nuclear component of dual-capable systems."

This would cover both short-range nuclear forces, meaning land-based missiles, as well as so-called dual-capable artillery and aircraft, both of which can fire conventional and nuclear warheads.

But most governments of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization believe that talks on nuclear missiles should await progress in cutting other Soviet-bloc weapons. A majority of Western officials want nuclear-capable aircraft to be excluded from any negotiations.

Since the 1988 treaty that eliminated intermediate-range nuclear forces in Europe, the United States and Britain, supported by France, have opposed any early talks on the nuclear arms left in Europe on the ground that NATO's nuclear deterrent could be jeopardized.

But politicians in West Germany, where most of NATO's short-range nuclear arms are based and which is the alliance member most

exposed to the Warsaw Pact's short-range arms, have been more eager to envisage East-West talks to reduce these weapons.

NATO foreign ministers, in a meeting at Reykjavik in 1987, agreed that talks on these weapons should be conducted "in conjunction" with negotiations on cutting intercontinental missiles, chemical weapons and conventional forces.

This statement has been interpreted by West Germany — and apparently by the Soviet Union — to mean that nuclear talks should start now in parallel with these other arms negotiations.

East-West talks on conventional disarmament, specifically excluding nuclear arms, opened last month in Vienna.

"Both sides have set our arms-control priorities, starting with reducing the Soviet superiority in conventional forces, as the way to

increase stability in Europe," a U.S. official said.

The official, who declined to be identified, added: "The way not to go toward a new deal in Europe is for the Soviets to revert to their old mischief-making against the alliance, playing on West German attitudes."

Hours before the Warsaw Pact decision, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany said that a consensus was emerging in Bonn's governing coalition in favor of starting negotiations on short-range nuclear forces and postponing any NATO decision to modernize weapons in this category.

Mr. Genscher's position has received the backing of Belgium, where Prime Minister Wilfried Martens announced Tuesday that his government wanted East-West negotiations "as soon as possible" and called on NATO to postpone

any decision intended to increase the range of U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe.

Mr. Martens said that the Belgian position reflected the desire "not to remain insensitive" to recent Soviet foreign-policy concessions.

Britain and the United States, on the other hand, have been pressing the allies to modernize the alliance's remaining weapons, including land-based Lance missiles, nuclear artillery and cruise missiles carried on aircraft.

The Warsaw Pact statement urged both sides to refrain from improving their weapons in this category.

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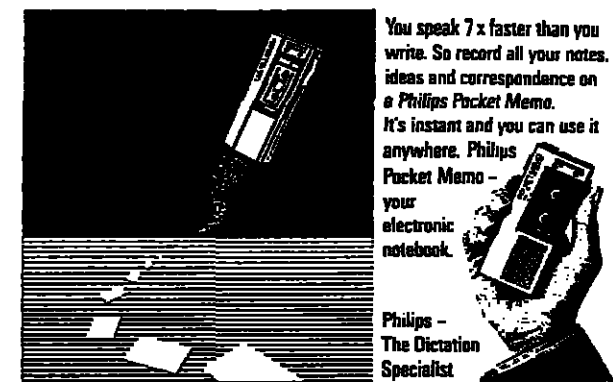
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A FATAL DRAMA IN NEW YORK — An unidentified man who had threatened scores of pedestrians on a sidewalk in Manhattan with a machete-like 18-inch knife, was stalked by police officers and then shot and killed after their attempts to arrest him failed.

Reagan's Orders Not Direct, North Says

WASHINGTON — Oliver L. North testified at his criminal trial on Wednesday that he altered or destroyed secret documents related to the Iran-contra affair thinking the order came directly from Ronald Reagan, then president.

But under intense cross-examination he acknowledged that the president had not told him directly to shred or change documents and said he had done so after talking with the former national security adviser, Robert C. McFarlane.

Mr. North said he had first been told to destroy or change secret Iran-contra documents in 1985 but had not obeyed until November 1986, when the plan was falling apart.

"Everything I was doing was done at the direction of the president," Mr. North said.

"You had an order from the president of the United States to destroy documents," the prosecutor, John W. Keener, asked incredulously. "Explain how you'd come to that conclusion."

"Because everything that was described in the documents I had been told was at the direction of the president," Mr. North responded.

Mr. North said that after talking with Mr. McFarlane in November 1986, he altered or shredded documents because he understood the presidential order had been renewed.

Mr. North, 45, is on trial on

charges stemming from his involvement in the plan to sell arms to Iran in exchange for U.S. hostages and funnel the proceeds to the Nicaraguan rebels.

New Evidence on Bush
Walter Pincus and Joe Pichirallo of The Washington Post reported from Washington:

A document newly made public in the North trial strengthens earlier suggestions that George Bush, then vice president, knew Honduras was being secretly rewarded with U.S. aid for helping the Contras when he met with the Honduran president, Roberto Suazo Cordova, in March 1985.

The document, a Feb. 20, 1985, draft memo to the State Department entered as evidence in Mr. North's defense, contains a notation written by John M. Poindexter, then President Reagan's national security deputy. The notation says, "We want VP to discuss this matter" with Mr. Suazo.

The notation was written next to a section of the memo that describes the "quid pro quo" arrangement by which Mr. Reagan wanted to "ensure that our appreciation manifests itself in more than words."

Mr. Bush met with the Honduran president 24 days after the memo containing Mr. Poindexter's notation was written.

Sugar Ray Robinson Is Dead at 67; Boxing Great From 1940 to 1965

LOS ANGELES — Sugar Ray Robinson, the five-time world middleweight champion who was considered by many boxing experts to have been the best fighter in history, died Wednesday in Los Angeles at 67.

The cause of death could not be confirmed immediately, but Mr. Robinson had been ill in recent months. Friends said that he had Alzheimer's disease and diabetes and that he suffered from hypertension.

King of the Greats

By Dave Anderson
New York Times Service

With his boxing artistry and knockout punch in either fist, Mr. Robinson, who also had been the world welterweight champion, inspired the description, "pound for pound, the best," a phrase intended to transcend the various weight divisions.

In a 1984 book, "The 100 Greatest Boxers of All Time," he was ranked No. 1 by Bert Randolph Sugar, then editor of The Ring magazine.

"Robinson could deliver a knockout blow going backward," Mr. Sugar wrote. "His footwork was superior to any that had been seen in boxing up to that time. His hand speed and leverage were unmatched."

Mohammed Ali, who described himself as "the greatest," said Mr. Robinson's "matador" style had been his inspiration in defeating Sonny Liston as the heavyweight

champion in 1964. Mr. Ali, then known as Cassius Clay, had also asked Mr. Robinson to be his manager.

"You are the king, the master, my idol," Mr. Ali was fond of saying to Mr. Robinson.

From 1940 to 1965, Mr. Robinson recorded 175 victories against 19 losses. Five of those losses came in the last six months of his boxing career, after he had turned 44.

He had 109 knockouts, but was never knocked out himself. He was stopped only once in a light-heavyweight title bout in 1952 with Joey Maxim. He had needed only to finish the 15th round to be awarded the decision, but collapsed after the 13th round at Yankee Stadium, where it was 100 degrees Fahrenheit (38 degrees centigrade). Maxim was credited with a knockout victory in the 14th round.

Mr. Robinson was undefeated in his first 40 bouts, with 29 knockouts. He lost a 10-round decision to Jake LaMotta in 1943, then extended his record to 128-1-2, with 84 knockouts, while ruling the welterweight division and later the middleweight division.

As a welterweight, Mr. Robinson won the title late in 1946 in a 15-round decision over Tommy Bell. While he was defending his title for the first time, his opponent, Jimmy Doyle, died of brain injuries from an eighth-round knockout in Cleveland. In his sorrow, Mr. Robinson defined his brutal profession when he was asked during the Cleveland coroner's inquest if he had intended to injure Mr. Doyle.

"Mister," he said, "it's my business to get him in trouble."

At his peak, Mr. Robinson was as flashy out of the ring as he was in it. He owned a nightclub in Harlem, "Sugar Ray's," and also a dry-cleaning shop, a lingerie shop and a barber shop. He drove a flaming-pink Cadillac convertible.

On his boxing tours of Europe, his entourage included his valet, his barber, who doubled as his golf professional, several members of his family and George Gainford, his trainer throughout his career.

"Money is for spending," Mr. Robinson said. "Money is for having a good time."

Eventually, though, his spending spree proved so costly that he was forced to continue boxing long beyond his best years.

"I went through \$4 million," he said, "but I have no regrets."

Mr. Robinson, of course, was boxing's original Sugar Ray, a nickname that has been usurped by several other athletes named Ray, notably Sugar Ray Leonard, also a middleweight and welterweight champion in recent years.

His given name was Walker Smith Jr. He was born in Detroit on May 3, 1921.

As a teen-age amateur boxer representing the Salem-Crescent gym, he borrowed the Amateur Athletic Union card of another Harlem youngster, Ray Robinson. Once his Sugar Ray nickname stuck, he never used his real name.

"Sugar Ray Robinson had a nice ring to it," he said. "Sugar Walker Smith wouldn't have been the same."

Private and Unmanned Space Lab Is Unnecessary, U.S. Panel Finds

By Kathy Sawyer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States has no need for the commercial space platform for research on weightlessness that the Reagan administration called for last year as a bridge to a planned larger space station, the National Research Council has recommended.

The report, by a panel of expert scientists and engineers, apparently doomed for now a project that was once the centerpiece of the Reagan administration's efforts for the commercialization of space.

The panel said in its report that "the vast majority of anticipated experiments" for which the commercial facility would be designed could be handled aboard space shuttles until a permanent manned space station was built in the mid-1990s.

Bush Urges Tightening Of Ethical Standards

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President George Bush, calling for "definitive ethical standards" in government, proposed tightening conflict-of-interest rules on Wednesday through such restrictions as bans on honoraria for judges and on personal use of congressional campaign funds.

Mr. Bush said that political donations left over from campaigns, which currently may be put to personal use, "should not become a kind of individual retirement account for members of Congress."

Two years ago, Space Industries Inc. of Houston proposed a laboratory for automated research and production of materials in weightlessness that would be put into orbit much earlier and for less money than the main space station. The plan attracted the attention of key members of Congress as well as the executive branch.

The laboratory, a canister measuring 35 by 15 feet (about 10.7 by 4.6 meters), was to be unmanned except for visits by the astronauts flying on the shuttle two or three times a year. When industry showed no interest, the administration pressed ahead with the plan anyway, committing the government to spend \$700 million to lease it over four or five years.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration, which had originally objected to the plan, delayed it last year when Congress called for the research council's study. The council is an arm of the National Academy of Sciences.

The panel agreed with what earlier critics had said: that the so-called private venture would depend almost entirely on government support because there was no commercial interest.

The panel said that the plan was "at an immature stage due to lack of understanding of the fundamental processes involved" and that research at such an early stage required human observation, which the commercial platform would not provide.

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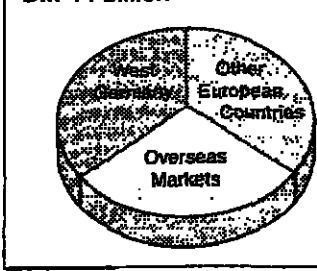
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EUROPEAN TOPICS

Protests Over Rents Persisting in Zurich

For the eighth consecutive Thursday, young Swiss are expected to take to the streets in Zurich to protest against a growing housing shortage and high rents. Last Thursday, the police used tear gas and rubber bullets to disperse several hundred people. Some had been smashing store windows and blocking streets near the fashionable Bahnhofstrasse.

The protesters, a mixed group of blue-collar and white-collar workers, unemployed youths and students, have chosen Thursday night, the weekly late-shopping time, to air their grievances. They say it is almost impossible to find an affordable place to live in Zurich, which, with its 400,000 inhabitants, ranks among the most expensive cities in the world.

There is a "double housing market," said a reporter for the Zurich newspaper Tages-Anzeiger. The apartments for rent listed in newspaper advertise-

ments are "extraordinarily expensive" with two-room apartments offered at more than 2,000 Swiss francs (\$1,500) a month. By contrast, low-rent apartments, at a monthly average of 800 Swiss francs, rarely change hands. The higher rents are impossible for, say, a shop clerk, who earns at the most 2,000 to 2,500 Swiss francs a month, the reporter said. And there are almost no empty apartments, while housing construction is at a postwar low.

Gelli, of P-2 Lodge, Issues His Memoirs

Licio Gelli, 69, the former grand master of Italy's outlawed Masonic lodge Propaganda Due, or P-2, appears determined to keep the pressure on his former friends in the country's highest political, financial and military circles. On Monday, advance excerpts of his memoirs appeared in the weekly L'Espresso, only three days after he was committed for trial on charges of complicity in fraudulent bankruptcy in the 1982 collapse of Banco Ambrosiano.

In his book "La Verità" (The Truth), to be published in May, Mr. Gelli claims to have been instrumental in helping Giovanni

Leone win the presidency in 1971. He says that, at the request of an associate of Mr. Leone, he started "a penetrating campaign among those power groups who could turn a good part of the electorate in Giovanni Leone's favor." Mr. Leone, a Christian Democrat, resigned in 1978 amid allegations of corruption. Mr. Gelli also names former government, army and secret service officials as his regular guests at his villa near Arezzo in Tuscany.

The Italian government fell in 1981 after close links between Mr. Gelli's secret lodge and leading politicians and businessmen were disclosed. He was later arrested in Switzerland and was extradited to Italy in 1987. He was released from prison for health reasons last year and placed under house arrest. His trial, at which 34 other persons face similar charges, is due to begin later this year.

Around Europe

Public confidence in Britain's police has declined sharply over the past eight years, according to an opinion poll in the London weekly News of the World. The survey showed that only 58 percent of the 1,079 adults interviewed throughout Britain were satisfied with the way their neigh-

borhoods were policed, compared with 75 percent in a similar poll in 1981. The poll also indicated that 23 percent of those questioned thought that the police were prejudiced against non-whites, compared with 17 percent in 1983.

Paul Vanden Boeynants, 69, the former prime minister of Belgium who was kidnapped in January and released a month later, has unwittingly become the lead singer — or speaker — of a best-selling record. Teen-agers all over Belgium dance to the voice of Mr. Vanden Boeynants saying "Who kidnapped me?" against a background of "new beat" music, a driving rhythmic sound. Mr. Vanden Boeynants words, taped during a news conference that he gave after his release, were set to music by a rock group called BSR, or Brussels Sound Revolution. BSR also happens to stand for Brigades Socialistes Révolutionnaires, a fake political organization invented by the gangsters who kidnapped Mr. Vanden Boeynants and who have since been arrested. "VdB," as the Belgians call him, says he is amused by the song, but adds that he may ask for royalties.

Sytse Looijen

Bitter Days in Moscow: Sugar Rationing

By David Remnick

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Moscow, the showpiece city of the Soviet Union, has now suffered the ultimate indignity. For the first time since the worst days of World War II, residents will soon be able to buy sugar only with ration coupons.

City workers will begin distributing the ration coupons on May 1, the holiday celebrating the triumph of socialism.

Sugar rationing in Moscow is only one of the draconian measures taken to deal with the Soviet food crisis. The rest of the country

has long suffered from shortages of items ranging from candy, meat and shoes to toothpaste, toilet paper, laundry detergent, soap, coffee and tea. But in Moscow, the sugar decree is an extremely bitter event.

It is clear to almost everyone why the measures have been taken. Since a cutback on liquor production began three years ago under Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, bootleggers have bought up thousands of tons of sugar to make moonshine.

"If I see it — if I see anything — I grab it up," a shopper carrying tomatoes said Wednesday.

"I really couldn't tell you why this is happening," said Viktor Petrov, a senior agriculture official in Moscow. "As far as I know, we've overfulfilled our plans and obligations. That's all I know."

Under the new rationing system, Moscow residents will be able to buy two kilograms (4.4 pounds) of sugar per person in May and three kilograms per person per month in June and July.

Sugar will be in demand because this is the season when Muscovites begin to buy fruit to make jams and preserves for use during the winter. City officials have tried to cut off

avenues for speculators and corrupt municipal workers to take advantage of the new system.

Leningrad television showed residence workers demanding that rent payments be made before they would hand out the sugar rations, said Valeri Zhurav, the deputy mayor of Moscow. "We have categorically prohibited that."

According to liberal Soviet economists, the problem of shortages is systemic, and will continue to be chronic until Mr. Gorbachev's plans for shifting the economy from central planning toward market mechanisms have matured.

Tass Claims Replication Of Fusion

Reuters

MOSCOW — Soviet scientists have completed an experiment creating nuclear fusion at room temperature, similar to scientific work recently conducted in the United States, the Soviet press agency Tass said Wednesday.

Tass said Ruzar Kuzmin of Moscow University's physics faculty had performed some 20 experiments that he said proved the phenomenon, which has been hailed as a breakthrough in energy production as it is almost pollution-free and uses abundant raw materials.

"When I found out in late March that such experiments had already been conducted at Utah University, I decided to repeat them here," Mr. Kuzmin said. "The experiments were surprisingly simple."

Tass said Mr. Kuzmin was convinced that the experiments were valid despite opinions expressed by some scientists in the West that the technique was flawed. But their economic application, he said, was so far difficult to assess.

"In theory, nuclear fusion at room temperature can be used as a source of energy, but a whole series of experiments on the physics and chemical mechanisms would have to be conducted," he said.

SOVIET: Speech to Georgia

(Continued from page 1)

spent the last three days meeting with Georgian workers, intellectuals and party members. A member of the ruling Politburo and a native Georgian, Mr. Shevardnadze is on a mission from Moscow to investigate the events leading up to the violence Sunday.

Gennadi I. Gerasimov, the Foreign Ministry spokesman, said in Moscow that the Communist Party leader of Georgia had submitted his resignation Tuesday during one of the meetings with Mr. Shevardnadze, saying that he must take responsibility for the fatal clashes.

Dzhumber Patashvili, first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party, was strongly criticized by local residents at a tense, four-hour meeting and "asked to be relieved of his duties in response to criticism," Mr. Gerasimov said.

He said that the party had not yet reached a "final decision" about Mr. Patashvili's status.

Mr. Shevardnadze, who preceded Mr. Patashvili as the Georgian party leader during a 13-year tenure before being called to Moscow in 1985, is the only Georgian in the top Kremlin leadership.

A resident of Tbilisi who attended one of the gatherings quoted Mr. Shevardnadze as saying that he hoped to be able to repeal an overnight curfew by Monday. The curfew was imposed on the city on Sunday and is in effect from 11 P.M. to 6 A.M.

More than 400 people have been detained by police for violating the curfew, according to Valeri V. Chikadze, an official at the Georgian Foreign Ministry. He said that one person was killed and four persons were seriously wounded on Sunday during a confrontation with soldiers in central Tbilisi during curfew hours. That death is not included in the official count of 19.

Shamir Aide Indicted On Bribery Charges

Reuters

TEL AVIV — An adviser to Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir has been indicted on charges of soliciting and taking bribes to grant political favors in return for supporting the Likud party.

Michael Dekel, 69, Mr. Shamir's adviser on Jewish settlement in the occupied areas, was accused Tuesday of exploiting his post as deputy agriculture minister in 1984 to help real estate developers get approval to build settlements in the West Bank. In return, it was charged, Mr. Dekel asked the developers to contribute to Likud's election campaign in 1984.

Dutch Expel Soviet Official

Reuters

AMSTERDAM — The Netherlands expelled a Soviet shipping official over the weekend on charges of espionage, an Interior Ministry spokesman said Wednesday. The official, identified as G.S. Karpechenkov, was arrested when he tried to bribe a Dutch civil servant, the spokesman said.

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FUSION: Experiment in Utah, if Valid, Would Overturn Laws of Physics

(Continued from page 1)

ported confirming two critical parts of the Utah experiment. Text as A&M claimed to have produced excess heat with a similar device, and Georgia Institute of Technology reported that scientists there had detected neutrons emitted by another similar experiment, suggesting that nuclear fusion was occurring.

But, according to the laws of physics, none of the figures add up. If the Utah experiment was valid, as suggested by Monday's reports, then something is happening that is quite extraordinary.

Close L.A. Vote Goes to Bradley

Reuters

LOS ANGELES — Tom Bradley, the first black mayor of Los Angeles, narrowly won re-election to a second five-year term on Wednesday in a close primary contest.

Tarnished by articles about his personal finances and mismanagement of the housing authority, Mr. Bradley received 52 percent of the vote to 27 percent for his nearest opponent, Nate Holden, a city councilman. The mayor needed 50 percent to avoid a runoff election. Only 400,000 people out of a population of 3.3 million voted.

And if that's the case, Mr. Barnes said Tuesday, "all bets are off."

On the surface, fusion is a deceptively simple process, and it should produce certain by-products. In the Utah experiment, there are claims that some of those by-products were produced, but not in the right numbers. If even a few were produced, it suggests strongly that nuclear fusion was going on, but if nuclear fusion was going on, the numbers should have been different.

It is as if two bicyclists collided head-on with such force that their vehicles were left in a tangled mess. But when workers pulled the bikes apart, they could only find three wheels. The wreckage would suggest a fierce accident, but what happened to the other wheel?

In Utah, what happened to the subatomic particles that should have subjected Mr. Pons and Mr. Fleischmann to a fatal dose of radiation if they were actually getting excess energy out of their device?

The Utah experiment purportedly fused the atomic nuclei of a heavy form of hydrogen, called deuterium. When two deuterium nuclei, called deuterons, fuse, "there are only three reactions possible," Mr. Barnes said.

About half the time, two deuterons should produce one atom of helium-3, and one neutron, which should be fired out of the process

with the energy of 3.25 million electron volts. Heat should also be released.

The rest of the time, the fusion should produce one proton and a radioactive form of hydrogen, called tritium, which should be easily detectable.

About one time in a million, however, the fusion produces a rare type of helium-4 and release a highly energized gamma ray of 23.5 million electron volts.

All of those by-products should be readily identifiable by experts with modern equipment, and the numbers should be so large that there would be no ambiguity. Neutrons released with helium-3, for example, should number at least 100 billion a second, all with the energy of 3.25 million electron volts. That is a "signature" that is difficult to mistake, and it would be a clear indication that nuclear fusion was taking place.

On that point, everybody agrees. The problem is that Mr. Pons and Mr. Fleischmann, who have now been joined by scientists at Georgia Tech, claim they did detect neutrons, but not nearly as many as they should have. The Georgia Tech scientists said they detected about 600 neutron counts an hour — far below the trillions of trillions that should have been expected, but 15 times higher than the background rate of 40 counts an hour. Mr. Pons and Mr. Fleischmann

said they also detected neutrons, but only about three times the background rate.

But what happened to all the other neutrons? "No one has as yet come up with a plausible explanation for the suppression of the neutron rate," said Mr. Conn of UCLA.

Mr. Pons has speculated that the neutron count is low because instead of releasing a neutron, the reaction is producing helium-4 instead of helium-3. Scientists, however, see no reason why that process should take place.

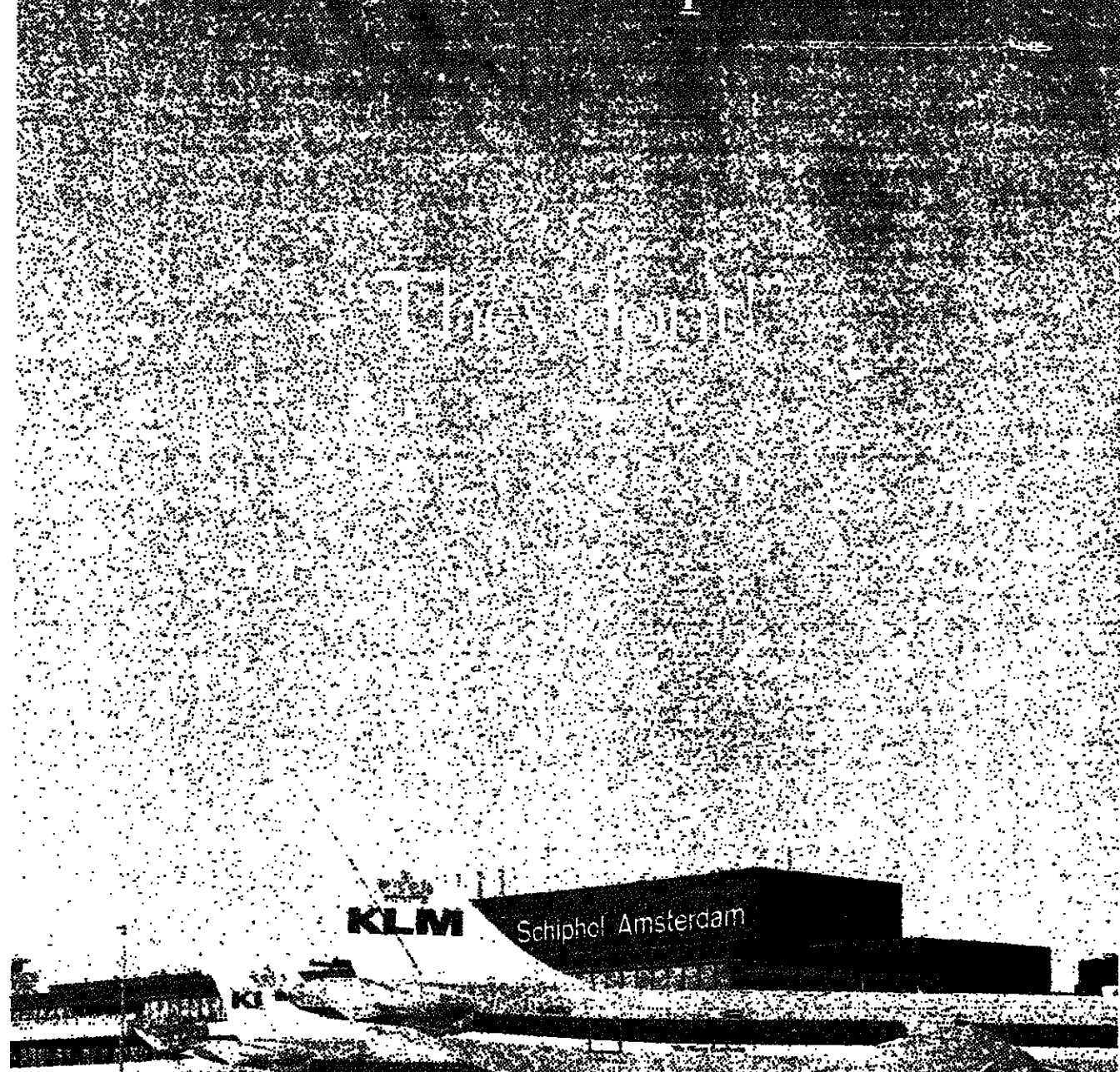
Others have suggested possibilities ranging from tiny chemical "explosions" inside the apparatus to some combination of nuclear and chemical reactions.

Peter Newmark, deputy editor of the British scientific journal Nature, said he had received many letters from other scientists suggesting other explanations for the heat released by the Utah experiment.

"They are from people who say, 'This is what we think might be going on,'" he said.

No decision has been made on publishing the letters because like many others, Mr. Newmark is waiting for someone to prove beyond reasonable doubt whether or not the Utah experiment was valid. Preferably, that proof will be accompanied by a reasonable explanation of the physics.

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POLLUTE: In Western Europe, a Rush to Be Green

(Continued from page 1)

Democrats and the centrist Free Democrats after the 1990 general elections.

Since 1983, environmentalist parties have won seats in national parliaments in West Germany, Sweden, Austria, the Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland, Finland, Portugal and Italy, demonstrating that they can attract voters not only from traditional leftist parties but from the right.

In November, the Communist Party in Italy was stunned when the Greens outpolled it in regional elections in Trentino-Alto Adige.

Mr. Thatcher's adoption of the environmentalist cause has enabled her to soften her image as a politician solely interested in unleashing the creative energies of capitalism.

She has also prevented the opposition Labor Party from stealing an

issue with wide popular appeal, particularly in rural areas.

Last month, Mrs. Thatcher was the host of a 124-nation conference in London that discussed the man-made threat to the ozone, an issue that appears to have her personal interest. Mrs. Thatcher is a former research chemist.

The French political elite has long tended to regard passionate concern about the environment as a West German problem that blended dangerously with nationalist attitudes on strategic questions.

The sinking of the Greenpeace ship Rainbow Warrior in 1985 by French secret service agents in New Zealand stirred little outcry in France, even though a photographer for the environmentalist organization was killed.

The ship had been involved in protests against French nuclear testing in the Pacific Ocean.

But the 1986 Chernobyl nuclear accident in the Soviet Union marked the beginning of a major shift in French attitudes, one that Mr. Mitterrand and Prime Minister Michel Rocard have sought to exploit.

In forming a predominantly Socialist cabinet in May, Mr. Rocard chose Brice Lalonde, a former presidential candidate for the Ecologists, as secretary of state for the environment.

The French environmentalists have steered clear of the neutral positions of their German counterparts. In the municipal elections, they drew voters from all over the country. One of their slogans is "Neither right nor left, but elsewhere."

Michel Brule, of the BVA polling organization, said the Ecologists were "benefiting from the fact that the debate in France is increasingly less political, and certainly less ideological."

SPACE: Soviets Halt Mir Program

(Continued from page 1)

tinuously for more than 800 days by a succession of crews.

Analysts speculated that the Soviet Union had reached a "rational decision," based on financial balance sheets, that it should evacuate Mir until at least one of two major additions being prepared for the station is ready for launch, possibly late this year. Those two modules, each the size of the core station, would together double the size of Mir, Mr. Oberg said. Both have had preparation delays.

One is a support module that would add comfort and equipment for the cosmonauts, including what the Soviets call a "space bicycle" for maneuvering outside Mir. The other is a workshop for research on materials in weightlessness.

"The delay of these modules means that the current crews wouldn't have had a whole lot more

to do except repeat past experiments and continue observing targets of opportunity," Mr. Oberg said. "The expense of running the station manned wasn't justified without the new equipment."

The Soviets have found that the cost of ground support for Mir is much higher than anticipated because they have not been able to make a satellite relay system function properly in providing communications with the cosmonauts and the return of data, Mr. Oberg added.

The station orbit was maneuvered in the last two days to a higher position above Earth "in clear preparation for leaving it empty," Mr. Oberg said. That is because the boosts that the station receives from resupply spacecraft, to keep it from gradually falling out of orbit, will not be available.

Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. Rocard have joined Western Europe's staunchest defenders of the environment.

At a French-sponsored conference of 24 nations in The Hague last month, they pushed for the creation of an international authority to be called Globe. Its rules would be enforced by the International Court of Justice.

"One day there will be 'green helmets' just as today there are 'blue helmets,' with the power to inspect and verify the polluting nature of this or that installation or product," Mr. Rocard said, referring to United Nations peacekeeping forces, who wear blue helmets.

Within the European Community, however, France remains the most outspoken opponent of stringent emission-control standards for automobiles.

ACROSS

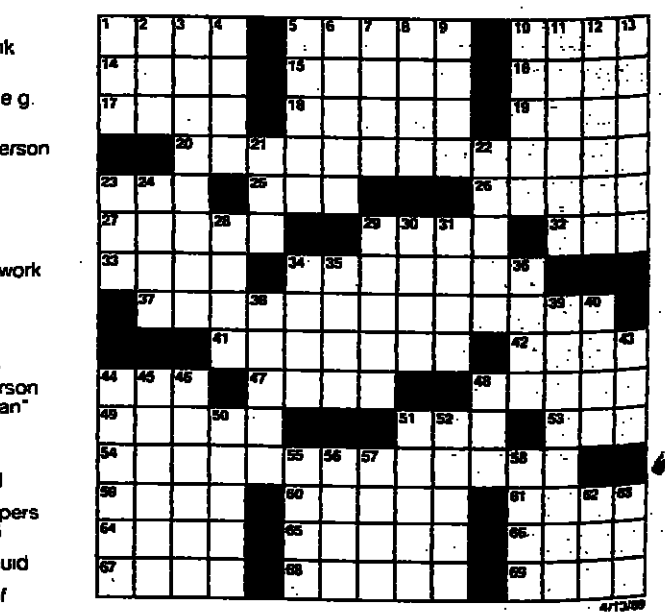
- 1 Charge
- 5 What inspired
- 10 Unit of Zulu warriors
- 14 Abnormal craving to eat chalk, etc.
- 15 O'Hara's "to Live"
- 16 Mend
- 17 Anchovy sauce
- 18 Lac or elemi
- 19 Waller stuffer
- 20 No way!
- 22 High — kilt
- 23 Achier
- 24 Fall bloomer
- 27 Get outa here!
- 29 Mite
- 32 Women's service org.
- 33 Hurt
- 34 Discussed terms
- 37 No way!
- 41 Guess
- 42 Painter Guido

DOWN

- 1 Important pers on April 15
- 2 Midnight fluid
- 3 Creation of Ernest Lehman
- 4 Snack in Sonora

Solution to Previous Puzzle

SCAT BETS SATAN
LAIR EXIT ALONE
LAIR RATA MOUSE
BEING CONQUERED
FEET CUE SRS
RAITAN CHILO
ATOLL SAIL OINK
MOTR MINOT OTOR
AMES ODIN CREEP
SHOES ALKALI
TIA ORB AGEE
TISURE OF DEFEAT
TOKEN ARAN PLOT
ANLE RANT EARS
NEWER DUOS RENE



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ACROSS

- 5 Eclipse cycle
- 6 "Last Case" sleuth
- 7 Duck soup
- 9 Money, changing allowances
- 9 Slender or small, in Savile
- 10 Baalim
- 11 Algonquian spirit
- 12 Choose above others
- 13 Magazine stuffer
- 21 Comedian Corway

- 22 Ouda
- 23 Cleo's killer
- 24 CAT, e g
- 26 Formicary dwellers
- 29 Uniform cloth
- 30 Guitarish
- 31 "Don't throw bouquets"
- 34 Sidon's colony
- 35 15th-century B.C.
- 35 Nicaraguan native
- 36 Face fear
- 38 Russian gale
- 39 Theme of this puzzle
- 40 Sudden bite
- 43 O'Neil drama, 1917
- 44 Dead ducks
- 45 Highest point
- 46 Little Creek
- 50 Gone up
- 51 Large antelope
- 52 Trivial
- 53 Possess
- 57 Utopia
- 58 Hart
- 62 She reigned in Spain
- 63 Kind of line

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

In China far more than in the West the state for

preachers mix a vague knowledge of Christianity with folk beliefs to create a powerful and sometimes dangerous combination.

themselves only as Protestant or Catholic rather than by particular denomination.

nist Party and reportedly incited riots. Another, the Children of God, encouraged sexual relations among believers.

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
New York Times Service

ments reached an agreement in

favor it, the administration is still

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But she said the curriculum still gave primary emphasis to such traditional topics as ancient Greece, the Magna Charta, the Renaissance and the writings of Locke, Rousseau and Montesquieu, because "if you reduce Europe to a land mass like Africa or Asia, then you forget

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

'We Have No Friends'

"Here they remain," wrote Clyde Haberman of The New York Times from a refugee camp in Turkey, "yesterday's headline and tomorrow's uncertainty." That poignant renders the unchanging plight of the all but forgotten Kurdish people, who probably total 20 million.

When their villages in Iraq were gassed last summer, some 50,000 Kurds fled into Turkey, which denies basic rights to its own Kurds. Of these refugees, 14,000 were encouraged by the Turks to move on to Iran, another country which slaughters its Kurds.

Iraq's murderous poison gas attack on Kurdish villages aroused protest last year, although not enough to move the United Nations to vote a human rights investigation of Iraq. Third World solidarity runs thicker than blood. And Iran's crimes against Kurds get even less outside attention. An exception comes in a devastating account in the British magazine New Statesman & Society by Huzir Teimourian of The Times of London,

with grisly photographs showing summary executions of Iranian Kurds.

Before 1979, the shah of Iran praised Kurds as "the purest of the Aryans" but forbade any publications in their language. Then the ayatollahs executed as many as 15,000 Kurds and sent 200,000 troops to occupy the province of Kurdistan. Ayatollah Khomeini's threats against Salman Rushdie rightly stirred global protest. The unseen clerical war against these stateless people in the Middle East warrants equivalent horror.

After World War I, the allies broke their promise of statehood for the Kurds and instead divided about five million of them among Iran, Iraq and Turkey. Kurdish nationalists abroad have learned to conceal their identity to avoid reprisals against relatives back home. They are an invisible diaspora and know the meaning of the Kurdish motto "We have no friends." At the least, an indifferent world owes them a tear.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Bush Ought to Explain

The shadow lingering over George Bush as a result of the Iran-contra affair is somewhat darker now as a result of a new document introduced at the Oliver North trial. We qualify this assertion advisedly, being in that large company of observers who at this late point in the proceedings are uncertain of exactly what we knew at the time and when we forgot it. But we do know that President Bush had not previously delivered as full an account of his 1985 mission to Honduras as is described (although still not fully) in the document. This is the context in which the president is fairly described as being more thoroughly involved or witting "than previously believed."

Not alone among Reagan administration stalwarts, Mr. Bush has generally sought to distance himself from Iran-contra. Despite a few difficult moments in the presidential campaign, he has been fairly successful. This is why eyebrows were raised by the 42-page stipulation of facts agreed to by both the government and the defense in the North trial. The document lays out some of the steps that a determined and secretive Reagan administration took in a global search for sources to replace aid cut off by Congress.

A poor country, Honduras was not in a

position to provide material aid, but its location made it essential to the contras as a conduit and sanctuary. In 1985 Vice President Bush was assigned, according to the document, to inform the Honduran president that more American aid was on the way. Was this part of a deal in which aid was to be extended in return for services rendered and risks run? Of course it was. But it seems, for such a deal to have been stated rather than implied would have propelled it into a realm of explicitness possibly proscribed by U.S. law. Whether this is in fact what happened may become clearer as Mr. Bush's various statements are now held up to the light of the new document and to each other.

But why would Mr. Bush want to allow this sort of demeaning pursuit to go on? It can only add an extra and burdensome layer of public scrutiny. There is an alternative, and it is for Mr. Bush on his own to report frankly on this and other aspects of his involvement. He has rejected further statements for the time being, citing a desire not to impede or unfairly affect the North trial. But sooner or later he will do himself a great favor if he decides to clarify the murky and unsatisfactory public record.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

After the Alaskan Spill

Can the U.S. government do more to save Prince William Sound? The near-term answer is no. Despite the dispatch of troops and the brave work of local citizens, the best to be hoped for is that favorable winds blow the oil slick out to sea. In the long term, however, there is much that Washington can do to guard against further disasters. Exxon is to blame for the tragedy but the federal government surely contributed. The way to make amends is to tighten and clarify regulations, stiffen penalties and pledge aggressive pursuit of companies which violate the law.

Nearly three weeks have passed since the Exxon Valdez piled into a reef and fouled a beautiful bay with 10 million gallons of oil. The Alaskan oil consortium, which boasted that it could contain such a spill, has suffered blows to its credibility. So has George Bush. He had pledged to overcome eight years of official neglect of the environment, but he seemed almost casual about The Spill. Not until April 7, 14 days after the accident, did he order a larger federal role in the cleanup effort — long after it had become universally clear that the oil companies had botched the job.

Environmentalists would hardly have chosen an oil spill to make their point, but the accident lends fresh ammunition to their campaign to prevent new drilling not just in Alaska but in other coastal waters. It also adds weight to their argument that energy conservation is a more sensible way to reduce America's dependence on foreign oil.

Belatedly, congressional committees and a

federal task force are seeking a blueprint for the future. Some starting points:

Tighten the Clean Water Act. The provisions of the act governing emergencies are hopelessly vague, even contradictory. One section gives the president authority to act. Another places primary responsibility on the oil companies. By diffusing authority, the act effectively makes potential polluters their own watchdogs.

Don't nickel-and-dime disasters. The law provides a meager few million dollars in funds for containment and cleanup; that is one reason why the Coast Guard needs control over contingency planning and financing to the companies. A sensible response would be to establish funding for permanent emergency response teams, supported by a per-barrel fee paid by industry and controlled jointly by industry and government.

Turn up the heat on offenders. Limits of liability under the Clean Water Act and the Trans Alaska Pipeline Act amount to little more than \$100 million. These limits need to be raised. The lid comes off, however, if a spill and the consequent damage result from negligence. Lawsuits have already been filed against Exxon. The law also empowers the Justice Department to sue for any costs incurred by federal and state governments for the "restoration" of natural resources.

Prince William's postmortem will be long and contentious. But new legislation seems a minimum price for asking Americans to accept the risks of exploration — in Alaska, or anywhere else.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Another Nuclear Accident

The explosion and breakup of an advanced Soviet nuclear submarine off the coast of Norway represents another blow in the uncertain progress of our nuclear age. [In addition to the casualties,] it was a pity, too, about the timing, because Mikhail Gorbachev had only days before announced during his visit to Britain that the Soviet Union was going to stop the production of enriched uranium for use in nuclear weapons.

In military terms, the pickings from the wreckage of this seven-year-old submarine are important because of Western fears of a significant Soviet breakthrough in submarine technology. The Mike-class submarine which sank last week was supposed to be an improvement on the much feared Soviet Alfa class. Now, with the loss of the only Mike supposedly in existence, it appears that Western insecurities were much overstated.

Japanese authorities have blamed human error and faulty technology for the Three Mile Island meltdown. Now Western experts are tarring the Soviet authorities with a similar brush. There have been proud claims that such accidents could never happen in Japan. We sincerely trust they are right.

—The Japan Times (Tokyo).

Reforms Instead of Tanks

Georgia confirms that the nationalities problem is the main threat to Mikhail Gorbachev. In the Baltic states national demands have been channeled through the legal conduct of elections, but in the Caucasus (in Armenia and Azerbaijan, and now in Georgia), nationalism shows up in huge demonstrations, heavily laced with passion. The Soviet government shows that it is unable to seek ways to negotiate, to foster political solutions that take into account the majority's feelings in these republics. Shootings, tanks and curfews are the worst solutions.

Mr. Gorbachev has plodded through the Caucasus situation by combining repression with some "temporary arrangements," such as in Nagorno Karabakh. The explosion in Georgia shows that temporary remedies are not enough and that in-depth measures are urgently needed. Perestroika's very logic demands measures giving the nationalities a real capacity for self-government. Freedom is indivisible. When increasing liberties for the general political debate, it is no longer possible to muzzle national demands for constitutional reforms, with differing nuances, of a confederal nature.

—El Pais (Madrid).

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OPINION

High Time to Plan Boldly for the Post-Cold War Era

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — It is disappointing to hear that the strategic review being prepared for President George Bush recommends scarcely anything but more of the same in foreign policy. There are important dates in the near future when the new American government seriously needs to offer the rapidly changing world a clear sense of its vision.

In mid-May, Secretary of State James Baker will go to Moscow to arrange for resumption of arms control and other key negotiations. Even if Washington has been unable to make decisions on major issues by then, it is essential for him to explain that it is developing a coherent policy for a more stable, less militarized peace.

A part of the review reportedly urged that American policy "should not be designed either to help or hurt" Mikhail Gorbachev and his program to transform the Soviet Union. That may be reasonable if the context makes clear that the policy must be designed to advance mutual American, Soviet and other peoples' interests in a

more secure and healthier world.

The United States cannot be indifferent to what is going on in the Soviet Union. That would be not only irresponsible but self-damaging, making it appear that America prefers the Cold War status quo to the possibility of cooperation.

Washington officials may assume that everybody knows about American good intentions. From outside, that is not self-evident. It needs to be said aloud, stressing goals of cutting back the arms race and supporting democracy.

Later in May, Mr. Bush will attend the Brussels conference on the 40th anniversary of NATO. There, too, the United States will hurt itself if it fails to show that it has thought of more about dealing with coming changes than just bumbling on.

Les Aspin, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, has come up with a sound approach for "increasing Western security while lowering its price."

There is a lot of high-level fretting

these days about the dangers of evaporating public support for NATO on both sides of the Atlantic. It was expressed during a meeting of the Trilateral Commission in Paris. But the answer is certainly not just to trumpet how successful the alliance has been, as was suggested.

It has to be shown to be alert and alive to new opportunities. So far the response to Soviet initiatives on cutting conventional forces has amounted in essence to saying: "We'll get around to thinking what we should do only after the Warsaw Pact is down to NATO's level."

Mr. Aspin offers a much more sensible agenda, with solid safeguards but also real reductions of 10 to 15 percent below current lowest levels and plans to negotiate both sides down to half of NATO's existing forces by the year 2000. That would save a lot of money.

Mr. Gorbachev "seems to be in a hurry," Mr. Aspin pointed out, but "the political reality in the NATO countries means we, too, are in

something of a hurry. We need agreement sooner rather than later."

In July, Mr. Bush will come to Paris for the summit talks of the seven major industrial nations. That, too, is an important occasion for the United States to explain its overall views of how the issues of trade, monetary policy, debt, defense policy and relations with the East fit together.

If these deadlines are missed, there will be an inevitable sense of drift in Washington and incapacity to sustain America's leadership role. In this period of fluidity and uncertainty in important countries, that could bring unraveling of the international system.

There is no shortage of ideas available. All sorts of suggestions have been made by experts, former leaders and others who are concerned that the West is merely reacting to developments in Europe and Asia instead of planning to meet the challenges.

A paper on East-West relations written for the Trilateral Commission by Henry Kissinger, former

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France and former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan urges "a common strategy for the West."

It is remarkable that the three reached full agreement on many sensitive and controversial points. This shows that governments with the energy and gumption to take the initiative might well achieve the same.

On the military issue, the paper suggests "a concept of deterrent disarmament," a glitzy phrase but one of those basic approaches that become obvious once they are well formulated.

Instead of focusing on how many weapons to get rid of, it would set criteria for strengthening security at each level of reductions so that confidence need not rest on a petting-foggy numbers game.

"We are entering the post-Cold War era," Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said. It requires the kind of comprehensive thinking, candor and effort that launched the systematic reconstruction of the post-World War II era.

The New York Times.

Can Lebanese Stop Destroying Lebanon?

By William Pfaff

PARIS — One cannot say that Lebanon is the innocent victim of the Arab-Israeli struggle, or of inter-Arab or Arab-Israeli conflict. It is not innocent; its communities have been accomplices in the demolition of their own nation, assisting Palestinians, Israelis, Syrians, Iraqis and now Iraqis in their successive acts of destruction.

For 14 years it has gone on. The renewed fighting of the last four weeks pits Lebanon's Christians, with some rallying of Moslems as well, against Syria's occupying forces in Lebanon and their Lebanese Moslem and Druze clients. It was, of course, the Christians who first welcomed Syria's intervention in 1976, which at the time protected them. Today the Christian leader, Major General Michel Aoun, says he is conducting a war of "national liberation" against the Syrian occupation.

Such a war, conducted in defiance of the commonsense calculation of the balance of forces, is what has made the current outbreak of fighting different from those that went before. And in what the general says there is visible that error repeatedly made in Lebanon: the belief that others can and will finally decide what happens to it. General Aoun is not conducting a military campaign. He is creating a crisis, meant to draw in the major powers.

Domestic political maneuver in Lebanon has constantly been conducted by reference to external forces. The belief that others will ultimately decide, combined with the conviction that the foreign forces can also be manipulated by Lebanese factions, produces irresponsibility on the one hand — that terrible unwillingness to concede anything to a rival community,

which is the core of Lebanon's malaise — and on the other hand, recklessness. General Aoun is justified to want to resist Syria's slow devouring of a Lebanon whose right to independent existence Damascus has never conceded. He is almost certainly mistaken to think that by provoking still another crisis he will force the Western powers to come to his rescue, to impose on Lebanon the solution he wants.

His people complained last week about "an America which lets its allies down and can never be counted on." Whatever were their thoughts they should count on the United States? The United States has never seriously engaged itself in Lebanon. Its sporadic interventions — the landing in 1956, the bombardments and deployment of marines of 1983-1984, the half-baked and quickly terminated effort at that time to back a Christian government — demonstrated as clearly as anything could that the United States has never had a serious, sustained commitment to Lebanon's future.

His chief of staff demands that the free world not permit "destruction of the sole democratic nation, other than Israel, in this region, and of the world's oldest Christian community." How? "They can force Syria to leave Lebanon by means of economic and diplomatic pressures." He asks France and Europe "if necessary to send an international force to end the conflict."

Three countries have serious motives to intervene in Lebanon: Syria, which wants to annex it; Israel, which legitimately fears a Lebanon wholly in hostile Syrian hands and which al-

ready has carried out a precautionary quasi-annexation of a part of south Lebanon, and France, which created the Lebanese state, and since the Crusades has considered itself responsible for protecting the Christian Arabs.

France, though, is unlikely to go beyond diplomacy and political pressures to influence the situation. It has dispatched a hospital ship, and food and fuel for the besieged community.

General Aoun will not win his war. Eventually there will have to be another cease-fire — after several hundred more names are added to the appalling list of Lebanon's casualties. There may be a truce but there will be no solution, until Lebanon's Christians, Sunnis, Shites and Druze find a way to live together — which until now they have never been able to do. Before the civil war began they lived according to a pact dividing power among the communities which was drafted by France before it yielded colonial authority over the country.

Even now, although General Aoun looks for support from Moslems and Druze on the Syrian side of Lebanon's communal partition lines in the struggle against the occupiers, he resolutely opposes abolition of confessional politics and the election of a president by universal suffrage.

He says: "Confessionalism" — that is, the division of power among the communities by an arrangement among communal leaders — "is the inheritance of four centuries of cohabitation by groups who are minorities in the Middle East, all having known persecution. All of these communities are jealous of their liberty and their specificity. Universal suffrage is good only for a homogeneous people."

Perhaps: there is a good deal of history on his



Michel Aoun, by TMA

side of that argument. Nonetheless, the logical outcome of confessional politics is national partition. That is where Lebanon now is going, however gradually. It does so despite the fact that Lebanon historically is a distinct nation as an alliance of minorities.

It is in the ultimate interest of those minorities to remain an independent nation. But have they, themselves, the capacity to do so? They still search for the external solution.

International Herald Tribune.
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Cambodia: The Regime Has Earned the Chance to Carry On

By Elizabeth Becker

PHNOM PENH — Vietnam's announcement last week of plans to withdraw all of its troops by September is a confirmation of what has transpired in Cambodia in the past year. Simply put, Vietnam now believes that Hun Sen, the head of the regime it installed here in 1979, can keep the government together while remaining a strong ally of Hanoi. He has opened up the country, revived nationalism and won the confidence of the population.

This happened after the Soviet Union helped convince Vietnam to end its 10-year occupation of Cambodia and serious peace talks began. The announcement of the pullout underscores the dramatic changes that have already taken place in this country. These changes have proceeded without the help — or even acknowledgment — of the hedgepodge of countries that have involved themselves in Cambodia's future.

The United States, France, Japan and the countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations sought a

compromise that would include Prince Norodom Sihanouk as head of state, would create a new government including all political factions, and would at the same time prevent the murderous Khmer Rouge from seizing power later. China, however, strongly backed the Khmer Rouge, who provided the military muscle for the resistance to Vietnam's occupation, and talks stalled over what role to give the Khmer Rouge.

While Prince Sihanouk yielded to these conflicting pressures, first renouncing and then supporting the Khmer Rouge, Vietnam and Prince Minister Hun Sen were rapidly making the debate obsolete.

For all practical purposes the repressive Vietnamese occupation is already over. Gone are the portraits of Ho Chi Minh and the early morning propaganda programs reminding people of the atrocities of the Khmer Rouge's Pol Pot. The manions where, six years ago, I saw Vietnamese advisers

and officers are now empty. Cambodian nationalism has returned with a vengeance. Once again this is a Buddhist society with a nascent free market economy and a nearly complete return to private property.

The government is beginning to reunify families and repatriate refugees. Even the odious police system is under attack. The occupation's primary concern with political indoctrination has been replaced by a campaign for economic revitalization.

Taking care not to insult the Vietnamese, the Hun Sen regime lost no time in restoring rights that Cambodians consider to be at the root of their identity — first and foremost their Buddhist faith, which Pol Pot tried to eliminate and the Vietnamese suppressed. The Vietnamese were barely out of the city last July when a 13-year silence was broken and Buddhist prayers were broadcast over the radio. The reforms culminated in this month's opening up of the Buddhist

clergy to applicants with the sole traditional stipulation they be "old enough to scare away the crows."

In another move to restore the Cambodians' heritage, Hun Sen last winter pushed through the party the restoration of private property — homes, land, businesses. After Pol Pot's collectivization of everything down to the tableware, and after the economic limbo perpetuated by the Vietnamese occupation, the new constitutionally protected right of private ownership has already had results. It has spawned a modest boom in new housing and a spontaneous movement to beautify the capital.

Hun Sen said: "It is as if I've just woken up from a very bad dream and I have to reorder everything again. The question is nation-building. We are not looking to building up Marxism or communism. We are looking to improve the welfare of the people."

This, he said, requires capitalism. And in the past six months he has pushed the economy in that direction by pegging the currency to the inter-

national market, requiring industry to earn a profit or become privatized, allowing wages on a piece-rate basis for key enterprises and expanding the private sector to include schools, medical clinics and, soon, banks.

Economic rights are half of liberalization — but individual political rights are still a demand. Nonetheless, the Communist Party, which enjoys a political monopoly so that all challenges must come from within, is experiencing such a challenge: a campaign for civil liberties.

Last July, immediately after the first Vietnamese left, the country's leading intellectual, Vandy Kean, published a blistering attack against the police in the state-owned newspaper Kampuchea. He then brought his campaign to the National Assembly, where he asked for new legislation. "We want more specific guarantees for personal liberties," he told me. "We are changing the constitution and we don't want to hear politics from any side. The ideologues just don't have their old place in society."

The question now is whether the countries that are involved in negotiating Cambodia's future will dismiss these far-reaching reforms and continue to demand that the entire government be replaced.

The current regime offers the most inviting basis, albeit shaky one, for compromise: coalition government. The parties involved should keep Hun Sen's newly reformed regime in place and demand in return that it grant even more rights — especially a multi-party system and the rights of free association, free speech and free press. If this is done before the universally agreed upon general elections are held after peace is declared, Cambodians, and not the international community, would determine their government.

The writer is author of "When the War Was Over," a history of the Cambodian Revolution. She contributed this comment to The New York Times.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1889: Rudolf's Castle

BERLIN — The Berliner Tageblatt states that the Castle of Metzing, which was the scene of the tragic death of the Archduke Rudolf, is to become the property of the Carmelite Sisters. The death chamber will be transformed into a chapel, and the outhouses and wings into an asylum for poor persons incapable of working.

1914: Byron's Residence

ROME — The following extract from the paper read to the Keats-Shelley Library Association at the Memorial House, 26 Piazza di Spagna, will be of interest in connection with the discovery of the house where Lord Byron lived in Rome: "Tradition places the Roman residence of Lord Byron in the Piazza di Spagna. Recent evidence enables us to fix with reasonable certainty the precise house in which he lived — 66 Piazza di Spagna. No. 66 is now occupied by the Society for the Protection of Animals — an

1939: Albania Disappears

PARIS — The international tension following the Italian occupation of Albania appeared to be relaxing yesterday [April 12]. Great Britain and France will announce that they will assist Greece, and possibly Turkey and other Mediterranean countries, in case of attack. It is understood that Italy has given assurances that all Italian troops will be evacuated from Albania by May 2 and May 12. The Albanian National Assembly has offered the crown of Albania to King Victor Emmanuel III and has accepted a status for Albania similar to that of the British Dominions. Premier Chamberlain is expected to announce in the House of Commons today that the Anglo-Italian Agreement remains in force, thereby virtually accepting the "fait accompli" of the disappearance of Albania as a sovereign state.

OPINION

Tax Time Again: Having Your Faculties Assessed

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — What a difference a word can make. The middle of April — U.S. tax time — might be less incriminating if Americans used a delightful anachronism and spoke of having their "faculties" assessed rather than their incomes taxed.

Taxing incomes was originally spoken of in America as taxing individuals' "faculties," as in the new Plymouth colony's taxation on persons "according to their estates or faculties." It would flatter Americans to be told they are paying because, and to the extent that, their faculties are substantial. And saying so would teach a moral truth: Generally people prosper, and pay more taxes, because of reasons for which they cannot claim responsibility.

Our faculties are bestowed by our parents, through DNA and nurturing, and by society, through schooling and the culture. Sorry, you who are particularly vain about your rugged individualism. Life would really be rugged if social reality reflected your self-congratulatory ideology of lonely, unassisted accomplishment. But it does not.

The principle on which progressive taxation rests is that those who make the most money get the most from society not merely in terms of money but also in "faculties," and thus owe a proportionately larger debt. As Turgot, finance minister of the much maligned Louis XVI, told him: "The expenses of government, having for their object the interest of all, should be borne by everyone, and the more a man enjoys the advantages of society, the more he ought to hold himself honored in contributing to those expenses."

In America the income tax was not, needless to say, enacted out of a sense of honor. It was passed by a political movement confident that its members would not pay it. In fact, it was a tax to cut taxes (counting tariffs as taxes).

After the Civil War, regional and class interests (the manufacturing North and the affluent commercial class) converged to produce reliance on tariffs for

the lion's share of federal revenues. The income tax was advocated as a painless (for 99 percent of the population) way of paying for lower tariffs that also would reduce the cost of the common man's consumption. And so it was, briefly.

The income tax enacted in 1913 taxed personal income at one percent and exempted married couples earning less than \$4,001. A graduated surtax, beginning on incomes of \$20,000, rose to 6 percent on incomes of more than \$500,000. The \$4,000 exemption expressed Congress's conclusion that such a sum was necessary to "maintain an American family according to the American standard and send the children through college." It was about six times the average male's income.

But as quickly as Americans could say "Sarajevo," war caused government expenditures to soar and international trade (and tariff revenues) to shrink. By 1919 the minimum taxable income had been reduced to \$1,000 and the top rate was 77 percent.

Nevertheless, at tax time in 1939 only 3.9 million Americans had to file. Six years later 42.6 million did. War turned the class tax into a mass tax. The Cold War and, even more important, the welfare state would keep it that way.

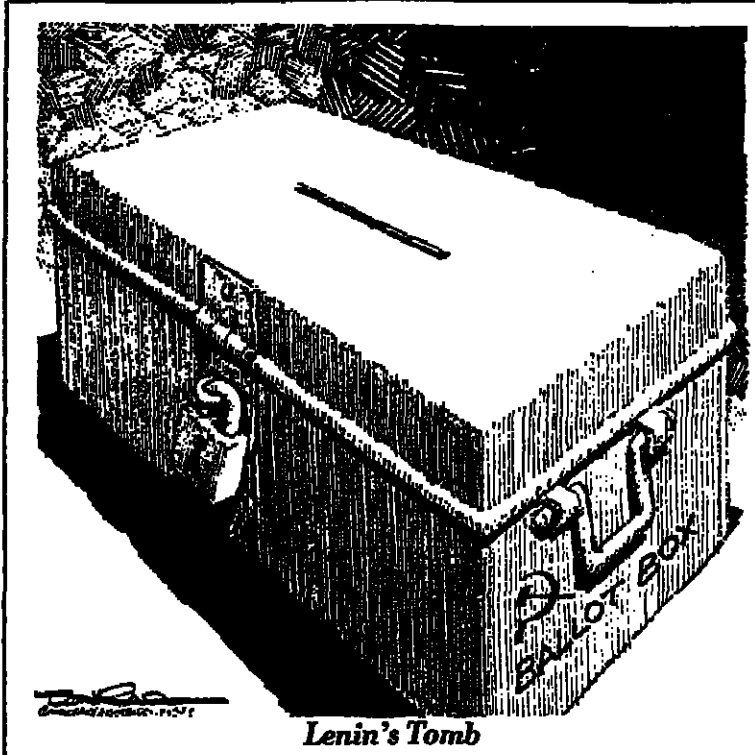
Shortly after the income tax was enacted, Senator Elihu Root told a friend that they both might go to jail for failing to master the tax form, but jail would "be an intellectual center, for no one understands the income tax law except persons who have not sufficient intelligence to understand the questions that arise under it."

Complexity increased and the principle of progressivity was largely vitiated by the practice of writing arcane loopholes into the law. By the mid-1960s a senator complained: "The first nine pages of the Internal Revenue Code define income; the remaining 1,100 pages spin the web of exemptions and preferences."

The web was spun primarily for two reasons. Wrinkles in the code were Congress's way of legislating social policy without appropriating public funds. And the ideology of individualism — the myth that incomes reflect rugged individual attainment, not socially conferred and shaped "faculties" — made Americans weakly committed to the principle of progressivity. So wealthy that it was virtually abandoned in 1986 in the name of reform.

The strong — wealthy, high achieving, socially competent individuals — contribute much to society because they have benefited much from society. So they should pay a lot of the upkeep of the civilization that confers as well as rewards their faculties. But that notion may itself be an anachronism in a nation that seems to believe that taxation, with or without representation, is tyranny.

Washington Post Writers Group.



Lenin's Tomb

Honor to a Historian and Prophet

By Richard Critchfield

BERKELEY, California — In the remote Mexican highland town of Patzcuaro I once came upon the collected early works of Arnold Toynbee. It turned out that the local library was a sort of literary Rip Van Winkle: all its books in English had been published before the early 1960s when some UN funding program was cut off. But all 12 volumes of "A Study of History" (1936-1961) were there, and a lot of the great British historian's other books of the 1950s.

To anyone coming to Toynbee's ideas several decades late and ignorant of all the disputes about them, he seemed amazingly prophetic. Just as he said was likely to happen, we now have an Islamic revival, a Confucian cultural-economic challenge and expanding Latin influence.

A quarter century spent reporting the Third World, much of it from villages, taught me that Toynbee was right: Cultural groups matter more than nationalities. And the core of any culture, its religion, affects everything: how hard people work, how inventive they are, how much initiative they take.

Crucial to today's world is that the Confucians are adapting to modern

technology quickly and the Moslems slowly, even if Islam is the more vital religion in other ways. Toynbee, unlike Oswald Spengler in the 1920s in "The Decline of the West," saw that such psychic factors matter in the rise and fall of societies in much the same way as material forces do.

Toynbee's ideas on religion were formed both by formidable erudition and by personal experience. In 1912, ignoring the warnings of Greek ship-

MEANWHILE

herds, he drank bad stream water and came down with dysentery. It kept him out of World War I. Many of his Oxford classmates died. This left him with a deep ambivalence, both guilty survivor and man saved for a purpose.

His ideas about history, the role of the West and man's ties to God, while much criticized in Britain, found a receptive audience in America, most notably in Henry R. Luce, publisher of Time-Life.

The first half of "A Study of History" was condensed into one volume and published in the United States in 1947 just after the Truman doctrine was proclaimed. Luce had already declared this to be the American century. Toynbee's work suggested that this might be predestined by historical pattern. If so, in its struggle with the Soviet Union was America Rome or Carthage? Luce put Toynbee on the cover of Time, and "A Study of History" became a best-seller.

It still looked, in those days, as if an American imperial era had begun. In 1960, when I was teaching journalism in India, Henry Luce visited Delhi and invited my students and me to meet him. After an hour's grilling from the determinedly nonaligned Indians, Luce got the last word: "The Russians are out to get us, boys and girls, and we're not going to let 'em. And that's that."

He tried to get Toynbee to prophesy. Toynbee was unwilling, but he did argue that the West could save itself from decline if it established some sort of world government (the United Nations, the World Bank, the IMF and such are a start), found working compromises between free enterprise and socialism (look at what is happening in Britain, Russia or China) and regained its religious faith (this has not been widely done). His central point was that the West had unified the earth as never before with its technology but had failed to spread its religion.

The American historian William H. McNeill, who worked with Toynbee in London and Oxford during the 1950s (and wrote his obituary for the British Academy after Toynbee's death in 1975), has done a new biography of him, "The Mystery of Man," to mark the centenary of Toynbee's birth on April 14, 1889.

In an interview at his home in rural Connecticut, Mr. McNeill said that now, 42 years after Luce launched Toynbee on the American scene, he wants to give him his due. "What Toynbee did in my view," he said, "was to enlarge the field of history to make it embrace the whole of humanity. In a way that had not been done before. And this was one of those seismic changes."

I asked him if Toynbee's work influenced his own book, "The Rise of the West," which many consider the best world history by an American. "It made my mind over," he said. He added that the difference in his work was that it focused on technology and ecology, not religion. He said he had also failed to interest Toynbee in the cultural findings of American social anthropology.

"It isn't true that the history profession has followed in his path," Mr. McNeill said. "But no one now can think there was no independent history of Asia or any other part of the world before the Europeans discovered it. That's the way it was treated. The timeless East. And he broke that down."

The writer, author of "Those Days" and "Villages," is preparing a book about Britain. He contributed this essay to the International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Katyn and 10,000 More

Amid the public debate about the Katyn massacre in 1940 there is much evasion, confusion and ignorance concerning what are known as "the other 10,000," whose remains were not found at Katyn by the Germans in 1943.

As honorary secretary of the Katyn Memorial Fund (1971-1977) and author of several books on Katyn, I did considerable research, and my findings were: 4,254 Polish officers murdered at Katyn, 3,841 others done to death at Dergachi (near Kharkov) and 6,376 shot at Bologoye; total 14,471.

Verification of this came in a copy of a secret NKVD report dated Minsk, June 10, 1940, and signed by one Tartak-

ow, self-described as "The Organizational Head of the Office of the NKVD, area of Minsk." His report was addressed to the People's Commissariat for International Affairs, and information copies were sent to the NKVD Generals Raichmann and Saburin.

To admit guilt for such a horrendous crime committed cold-bloodedly in peacetime will require courage, but to continue to prevaricate and offer up false dates such as 1941 or 1943 only adds to the crime itself, and deeply calls into question the whole dogma of glasnost.

It would be better if the Soviets confessed and offered some compensation to surviving relatives of the victims. Then the matter could be closed, for although life cannot be restored to those murdered

thousands, they could at least be given their rightful place in history.

LOUIS FITZGIBBON,
Brighton, England.

Regarding "Katyn Massacre: Polish Communists' Quest for Legitimacy" (News Analysis, March 10):

The Polish Red Cross team which issued the report recently quoted in the Polish official press did not go to Katyn in 1943 to examine the graves at the request of the Polish government in exile. Rather, it was asked to do so by the Germans. That the Polish government in London knew of the find and of the Polish Red Cross involvement goes without saying. Without its approval, the team would not have gone to Katyn. But there was no way in which the government in exile could actually send the team onto a territory that it did not control.

The article says that the government in exile kept the news of Katyn secret so as not to provide "grist for the mill" of Nazi propaganda. The issue was more complex than that: It was the allies, chiefly the British, who begged the London government in order not to offend Stalin. When the Poles took up the issue with the Soviets, it resulted in the severing of relations, which the article accurately recounts, but it is no less important to add that the allies sided with Stalin and bullied the Poles in London.

The Katyn monument at the Powazki Cemetery in Warsaw was indeed first erected during the first period of Solidarity's legal existence, but it mysteriously disappeared overnight, and not, as the article says, after the imposition of martial law on Dec. 13, 1981. The present monument there, still bearing the

inscription blaming the Germans for the massacre, was erected by the official Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth long after the lifting of martial law.

GRZEGORZ DRYMER,
London.

One Oil Spill Is Enough

Regarding the Exxon catastrophe, perhaps thousands of tanker runs from Valdez, Alaska, have been completed without mishap. But what does that prove when it has taken only one to destroy a fishing industry, kill off millions of wild creatures and pollute one of the last untouched areas in America for years to come?

JENNIFER LEE SMITH,
Monte Carlo.

The responsible executives and high politicians should forfeit their incomes to the people whose livelihoods have been destroyed by their negligence. They personally should help clean the beaches and waterways. What we need is not another self-serving public relations campaign but the responsible officials in foul-weather gear and rubber boots with paper towels in hand on the shores of Alaska.

PETER WETZLER,
Freiburg, West Germany.

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Anti-Reform Rumblings

FEBRUARY's Gallup-Times-Mirror poll showed the percentage of Americans in favor of raising income taxes on those making more than \$80,000 soaring to 82 percent from May's 64 percent. An unexpected 58 percent agreed that the gap between rich and poor was getting wider. That could hint at an emerging issue of the 1990s.

At the least, such sentiment jeopardizes inside-the-Beltway hope that the sharp bracket cuts of the 1980s have been set in concrete by the 1986 tax overhaul. Future historians may judge that America's agenda-setting elites took an unwise gamble in treating 1985-86 public apathy as genuine support for tax reform.

— Kevin Phillips (Los Angeles Times).

War Era

ent Valery Giscard d'Estaing and former Prime Minister of France Jacques Chirac. The two men are seen in a moment of conversation, with Giscard d'Estaing on the left and Chirac on the right. They are both dressed in formal attire, and the background is dark and indistinct.



gurgent. Nonetheless, the big professional politics is sure. Is where Lebanon now sits. It does so despite the fact that historically it is a distinct minority.

ultimate interest of those in an independent nation. But the capacity to do so is the external solution.

International Herald Tribune.

Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

Carry On

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EARS AGO

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as few poets have done
for centuries in Europe.

39: Albania Disappears

US — The international
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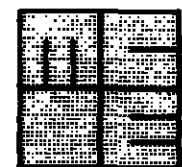
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New Artillery Barrages Kill 12 in Beirut

The Associated Press
BEIRUT — Christian and Moslem forces fired artillery shells at each other's strongholds in Beirut and the police said 12 persons had been killed and 38 wounded.

The French ambassador in Beirut, Paul Blanc, said a shell had hit the French Embassy compound in the Christian suburb of Hazmich, causing damage but no injuries.

Christian and Moslem forces accused each other of ordering gunners to target residential districts of Beirut.

Counting the latest casualties, 192 persons have been killed and 659 wounded since March 8, when a new round of fighting in the civil war began between the Christian forces of Major General Michel Aoun and an alliance of Syrian and Druze forces.

Meanwhile, a Lebanese Christian security guard at the U.S. Embassy in Beirut was found dead from a shot to the head, police reported. They said they were investigating the death of Elias Hadad, 24, whose body was found off the premises of the embassy compound.

French Aid to Lebanon

Youssef M. Ibrahim of The New York Times reported from Paris: France appeared to back down somewhat Wednesday in a controversy over aid to Lebanon, stress-

ing that its humanitarian assistance was meant for all Lebanese and not just Christian factions.

"France is and wants to be the friend of Lebanese of all faiths and from all communities," President François Mitterrand told a cabinet meeting, according to a spokesman. Mr. Mitterrand said France would support all steps taken by the Arab League to settle the Lebanese crisis, the spokesman added.

Before this statement, the overwhelming tone of the official French posture had been clearly pro-Christian, and news coverage of the carnage in Beirut had stressed the distress of the Lebanese Christian community and its attachment to France.

The French government is sending two vessels to Lebanon, the floating hospital Le Rance and an oil tanker, the Penhore, carrying fuel for electric generation.

Last week, French envoys in charge of the relief mission accused Syria of wanting to abort the mission to deepen divisions in Lebanon. They sided with General Aoun, who has demanded the withdrawal of an estimated 40,000 Syrian soldiers stationed in Lebanon.

France is the home of tens of thousands of refugees from the Lebanese civil war, and French sympathy for the Christians is hard to disguise. But French officials and Arab diplomats have acknowl-

edged this week that the relief mission cannot proceed until France convinces Syria that it is not taking sides in the conflict.

An adviser to Mr. Mitterrand who asked not to be identified suggested that because of the strong lobby of Lebanese Christians, France had little choice but to act.

"If we had not done anything, we would have been accused of letting the Christians down," he said. "Now that we moved, we have to live through this mess."

The French mission is complicated by its failure to rally much support among Western allies for a concerted action to stop the bloodshed in Lebanon. Although Paris

has announced plans to raise the issue at a meeting this weekend of European Community representatives, there appears to be little that Europe can do. Neither has France succeeded in getting more than token support from Washington.

After meeting President George Bush at the White House on Tuesday, the French foreign minister, Roland Dumas, could only stress French determination to carry on with the relief mission.

Arab news organizations, meanwhile, are openly skeptical that France can do much to dissuade Syria from its intentions to break the back of the Christian resistance to its presence in Lebanon.

New Aid Pledged for Sudan Relief

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Western countries have pledged \$55 million in aid to fight famine in southern Sudan, completing a drive by the United Nations to raise \$133 million.

The contributions include \$11 million from the United States, \$10 million from the European Community and smaller amounts from Japan and other countries.

James P. Grant, director of Operation Lifeline Sudan, said aid agencies had delivered 20,000 tons

of the 115,000 tons of food and supplies that the United Nations plans to move into the southern region by the end of the month.

Hundreds of thousands of people there are facing starvation. Meanwhile, the United Nations warned Tuesday that up to three million people are in danger of starvation in Mozambique.

Representatives of donor countries are to meet Thursday to consider the report on Mozambique and an appeal for \$382 million in aid.

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SCIENCE

Vive la Différence! It's in Corpus Callosum

By Daniel Goleman

New York Times Service

RESEARCHERS who study the brain have discovered that it differs anatomically in men and women in ways that may underlie differences in mental abilities. The findings are based on small-scale studies and are still very preliminary. But, if there are subtle differences in anatomical structure between men's and women's brains, it would help explain why women recover more quickly and more often from certain kinds of brain damage than do men, and perhaps help guide treatment.

The findings could also aid scientists in understanding why more boys than girls have problems like dyslexia, and why women on average have superior verbal abilities to men.

Researchers have not yet found anything to explain the tendency of men to do better on tasks involving spatial relationships. The findings are emerging from the growing field of the neuropsychology of sex differences. Specialists in the discipline met at the New York Academy of Sciences last month to present their latest data.

Research on sex differences in the brain has been a controversial topic, almost taboo for a time. Some feminists fear that any differences in brain structure found might be used against women by those who would cite the difference to explain "deficiencies" that are actually due to social bias. And some researchers argue that differences in the brain are simply due to environmental influences.

The new research is producing a complex picture of the brain in which differences in anatomical

structure seem to lead to advantages in performance on certain mental tasks.

The researchers emphasize, however, that it is not at all clear that education or experience do not override what differences in brain structure contribute to the normal variation in abilities.

Moreover, they note that the brains of men and women are far more similar than different.

Still, in the most significant new findings, researchers are reporting that parts of the corpus callosum, the fibers that connect the left and right hemispheres of the brain, are larger in women than men. The finding is surprising because, over all, male brains — including the corpus callosum as a whole — are larger than those of females, presumably because men tend to be bigger on average than women.

Because the corpus callosum ties together so many parts of the brain, a difference there suggests far more widespread disparities between men and women in the anatomical structure of other parts of the brain.

"This anatomical difference is probably just the tip of the iceberg," said Dr. Sandra Witelson, a neuropsychologist at McMaster University medical school in Hamilton, Ontario, who did the study. "It probably reflects differences in many parts of the brain which we have not yet even gotten a glimpse of. The anatomy of men's and women's brains may be far more different than we suspect."

The part of the brain that Dr. Witelson discovered is larger in women is in the isthmus, a narrow part of the corpus callosum toward the

back. Her findings will be published in the journal *Brain*.

Dr. Witelson's results on the isthmus are based on studies of 50 brains, 15 male and 35 female. The brains examined were of patients who had been given routine neuropsychological tests before they died.

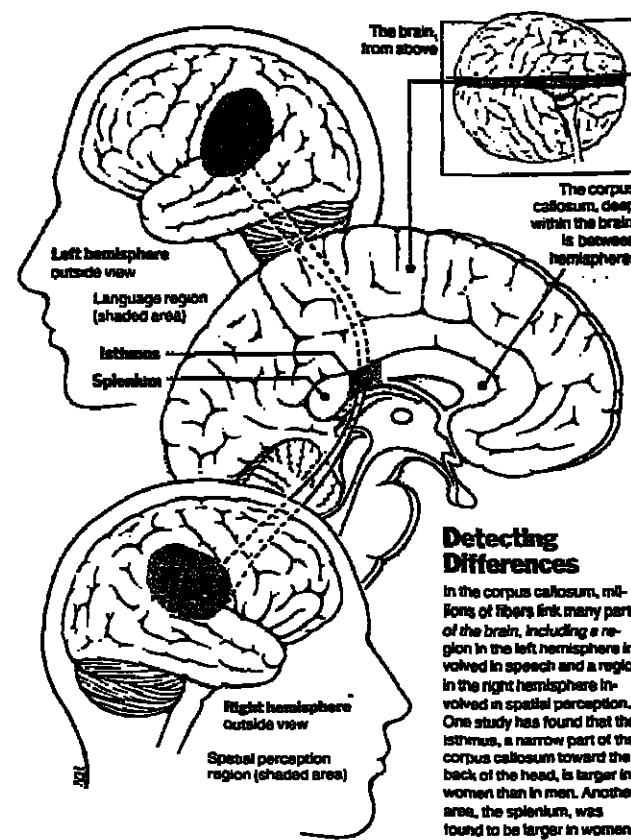
In 1982 a different area of the corpus callosum, the splenium, was reported by researchers to be larger in women than in men. But that study was based on only 14 brains, five of which were female. Since then, some researchers, including Dr. Witelson, have failed to find the reported difference, while others have.

Since such differences in brain structure can be subtle and vary greatly from person to person, it can take the close examination of hundreds of brains before neuroscientists are convinced. But other neuroscientists say the findings are convincing enough to encourage them to do tests of their own.

Both the splenium and the isthmus are located toward the rear of the corpus callosum. This part of the corpus callosum ties together the cortical areas on each side of the brain that control some aspects of speech, such as the comprehension of spoken language, and the perception of spatial relationships.

"The isthmus connects the verbal and spatial centers on the right and left hemispheres, sending information both ways — it's a two-way highway," Dr. Witelson said.

The small differences in abilities between the sexes have long puzzled researchers. On U.S. examinations like the Scholastic Aptitude Test, which measures overall verbal and mental abilities, sex differences



Detecting Differences

In the corpus callosum, millions of fibers link many parts of the brain, including a region in the left hemisphere involved in speech and a region in the right hemisphere involved in spatial perception. One study has found that the isthmus, a narrow part of the corpus callosum toward the back of the head, is larger in women than in men. Another area, the splenium, was found to be larger in women in some studies.

Source: Dr. Sandra Witelson, The New York Times

ences in scores have been declining. But for certain specific abilities, the sex differences are still notable, researchers say.

While these differences are still the subject of intense controversy, most researchers agree that women

generally show advantages over men in certain verbal abilities.

For instance, on average, girls begin to speak earlier than boys, and women are more fluent than men, and make fewer mistakes in grammar and pronunciation.

Study of 'New' AIDS Virus Is Shrouded in Mystery

By Lawrence K. Altman

New York Times Service

THREE years after he announced that he had discovered a new virus among AIDS patients, a government scientist has published a paper detailing his findings. If he is right, the finding could be of major importance in the battle against the disease.

But in the unusually long interval between the announcement and the published report, apparently no other researcher has tried to confirm the findings of Dr. Shyh-Ching Lo of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology in Washington.

One reason is that Dr. Lo has apparently not provided crucial biological reagents to other researchers. Such reagents include molecular probes that can detect genetic material in viruses.

In addition, Dr. Lo has been remarkably reticent, declining to discuss his studies recently with reporters or to participate in the

usual give and take with scientists. While some scientists express cautious optimism, many others express deep skepticism.

In the paper, Dr. Lo and his team say that "we have unequivocally demonstrated the existence of a previously unrecognized virus-like infectious agent in patients with AIDS."

They assert that the substance may play a fundamental role as a co-factor in producing AIDS or an opportunistic infection. Dr. Lo said he found the virus in 7 of 10 AIDS patients, but not in 5 without AIDS.

The paper was published in the February issue of the *American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene*. It expanded on his preliminary report in the journal in 1986 and on presentations made at an AIDS meeting in Stockholm last June.

Most scientists believe that AIDS is caused by a virus known as HIV, for human immunodeficiency virus. It was discovered by French and American researchers in 1983

and 1984. Many, however, suspect that microbes that have not yet been identified might act in concert with HIV to somehow speed progression from symptomless infection to acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

Dr. Lo and his co-authors from the National Institutes of Health and the Centers for Disease Control suggested that the new virus might fit such a picture.

Another possibility is that, because the virus was first isolated from a patient with Kaposi's sarcoma, a cancer that commonly attacks the skin and other organs of AIDS patients, the virus might play a role in that.

Or the new virus might cause one of the opportunistic infections that afflict individuals whose immune systems have been crippled by AIDS.

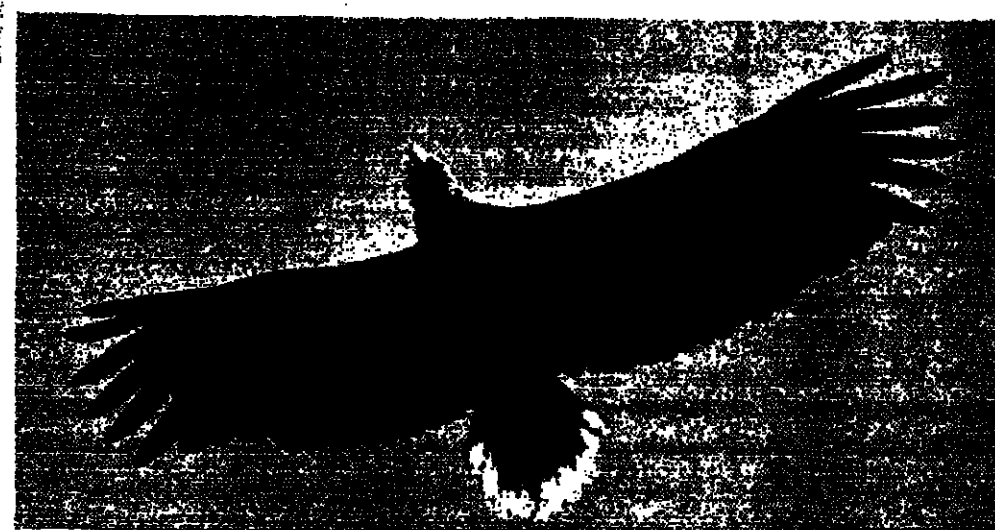
But the new virus could also be a contaminant that cropped up in Dr. Lo's laboratory or a microbe that has nothing to do with any

disease. Scientists have cited several limitations in Dr. Lo's paper, including the poor quality of the photographs of the virus taken through an electron microscope. Some critics contend that the photos do not show a virus.

Critics have also noted the uncertainty over the relationship of the new virus to AIDS or any other disease, as well as the fact that there have been too few experiments to completely characterize the virus.

Dr. Robert C. Gallo, the co-discoverer of the AIDS virus and a virologist at the National Cancer Institute in Bethesda, Maryland, said that, while Dr. Lo's findings "obviously piqued my curiosity," they were "certainly shrouded with a lot of mystery."

Dr. David Baltimore, the Nobel Prize-winning virologist who works at the Whitehead Institute in Boston, said that it is Dr. Lo's "responsibility to make his reagents available to the scientific community" and that "the ball is entirely in Lo's court."



Sea eagle population is increasing after environmentalists provided uncontaminated food supply.

Campaign to Save Sea Eagles Shows Results in Scandinavia

By Olli Kivinen

HELSINKI — Major progress has been made in Finland and Sweden in a campaign by environmentalists to save the sea eagles, who were in danger of disappearing due to rising pollution levels in the Baltic.

During the eagles' worst years in the early 1970s, only four or five chicks were born, and the number of these majestic birds — with a wing span of up to 2.5 meters (about 8 feet) — was falling rapidly. Last year, 43 chicks were born in Finland alone, and there are now 60 pairs of eagles nesting along Finland's coasts and in Lapland, and 100 pairs in Sweden. At the same time, due to government environmental campaigns, DDT and PCB levels in the sea and in fish have fallen considerably.

Some important gains have also been made in saving brown bears and lynxes in Finland's large forests, which form the last wilderness in Western Europe. Traditional fear of the animals as well as lobbying by hunters organizations have prevented truly efficient protection of big predators, however, and their survival is still in doubt. Wolves are especially vulnerable.

During the 1960s the breeding capability of sea eagles fell to near zero because of DDT, PCB and mercury, according to Esko Joutsamo, secretary-general of the Finnish Association for Nature Preservation and an activist in the campaign to save the eagles. Only a limited number of eggs were laid annually, and most of them were destroyed in the nest because the shell was too thin. The old birds had become virtually unable to reproduce.

Volunteer organizations began to counter this in the early 1970s both in Sweden and Finland by feeding the eagles with pig meat discarded in slaughterhouses as unfit for human consumption. It is hunted to desolate islands and rocks where birds can easily find it.

There is no evidence that the old birds have been detoxified, but the change was important for young birds. They were able to eat uncontaminated meat and they remained in the north instead of spending their winter in the southern Baltic, which is particularly polluted, Mr. Joutsamo said.

Since then, the World Wildlife Fund has joined the operation. In addition to the 60 pairs in Finland and 100 pairs in Sweden, there are a handful in the Baltic republics of the Soviet Union. Norway has a healthy

stock along its Atlantic coast, and in 1985 the first nest since 1916 was found in the British Isles.

A new problem today for the birds is the increased tourism in the Finnish and Swedish archipelago, which causes unintentional disturbance in nesting areas. Some of the birds live in existing nature reserves, but government help is needed to enlarge these areas, Mr. Joutsamo said.

Golden eagles are faring slightly better than sea eagles, although they are still being secretly killed by reindeer-herding Laplanders who believe that these giant birds kill newborn reindeer. There are, however, roughly 200 pairs of golden eagles, which are as big as sea eagles.

Illegal egg gathering by Central European collectors is the latest danger, but stiff sentences and close guarding has made sea eagles a more difficult target than land birds.

The protection of big predators has proved to be much more difficult because the hunting tradition lives on in eastern and northern Finland. Brown bears and lynxes have been able to survive by moving to the south and west and they have been able to adapt to a more urban way of life, where hunting is strictly controlled or forbidden. Sightings have been made near Finland's biggest cities.

Wolves and wolverines, whose traditionally dangerous reputation is worse than that of bears and lynxes, have suffered most, and the stock could not be maintained without new animals moving west from Russia's big northern forests.

The conservationists have long fought for the tightening of Finland's "senseless predator policy," as a leading environmentalist, Ulrica Cronstrom, calls it, but in some parts of the country there are no controls on the killing of big predators. Even though the number of wolves has fallen rapidly in only a few years, hunting is still allowed in the eastern and northern forests. Even the killing of bears is unrestricted in part of the year.

Most conservationists consider these laws far too lax, but hunters' organizations are very strong, and have effectively lobbied the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, which controls legislation on big predators.

Olli Kivinen is foreign editor of the Helsinki *Sanomata*.

JUNE 7 AND 8, 1989 MOSCOW

The SOVIET UNION in 1990?

A MAJOR CONFERENCE COSPONSORED BY THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, THE U.S.S.R. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND THE *Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta*

The International Herald Tribune, the U.S.S.R. Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the *Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta*, the leading Soviet economic weekly, are cosponsoring a two-day conference, "The Soviet Union in the 1990s: Global Opportunities for Economic Cooperation," designed to provide a unique insight into the outlook for the Soviet Union over the next decade. An outstanding group of political, financial and business leaders and academics from the Soviet Union and other countries will address the meeting.

A program of cultural events for delegates, guests and spouses is also being arranged. As capacity is limited, senior executives interested in attending the conference should complete the registration form below and mail without delay.

JUNE 7, 1989

Welcoming Remarks
Nikolai Rykhalov, the Prime Minister, will be making a special appearance/ address at some point during the two days.
THE OUTLOOK FOR FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS
Vladimir Kuznetsov, Deputy Prime Minister and Chairman, State Foreign Economic Commission, USSR
THE CHALLENGES OF PERESTROIKA
Keynote Presentation
Boris Gostev, Finance Minister, USSR
Panel Presentations and Discussion
Prof. Leonid Abalkin, Director of the Institute of Economics of the Academy of Science of the USSR
Prof. Ed Hume, Senior Fellow, The Brookings Institution, Washington D.C.
Prof. Eugene Primakov, Director of the Institute of Economy and International Relations of the Academy of Science of the USSR

Lunch

A NEW ERA OF DOING BUSINESS WITH THE SOVIET UNION

Dr. Armand Hammer, Chairman, Occidental Petroleum Corporation
CHALLENGES AND ISSUES FOR EUROPE
Helmut Schmidt, former Chancellor, West Germany
CHALLENGES AND ISSUES FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC
A Political Perspective
Toyoko Gorbachev, Vice Minister of Finance for International Affairs, Japan
A Corporate Perspective
Woo-Choon Kim, Chairman, Daewoo Corporation, Seoul
CHALLENGES AND ISSUES FOR THE UNITED STATES
Speaker to be announced.
Bolshoi Performance

JUNE 8, 1989

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY AND EAST-WEST COOPERATION
Frans Andriessen, Vice President, Commission of the European Communities
THE OUTLOOK FOR CONVERTIBILITY
Otokari F. Finsterwalder, Member of the Board, Creditanstalt Bankverein, Vienna
J.S. Mostovskiy, Chairman, Bank for Foreign Economic Affairs, Moscow
EMERGING PATTERNS OF EAST-WEST TRADE
Helm Schönmacher, Chairman of the Board, Metallgesellschaft, Frankfurt
HIGH TECHNOLOGY: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES
Eberhard von Koeber, Chairman, Asea Brown Boveri Ltd., Mannheim
V. Babkov, Deputy Chairman, USSR State Committee for Science and Technology

Lunch

BUSINESS COOPERATION: OBSTACLES, OPPORTUNITIES AND INCENTIVES FOR MULTINATIONALS WORLDWIDE

Free Economy Zones
L.D. Ivanov, Vice Chairman, Soviet State Foreign Economic Commission, Moscow
New Business Opportunities: Strategies for the 1990's
Raul Gardini, Chairman, Ferruzzi Montedison Group
Presentations and Discussion
James Giffen, President and Chairman, Mercator Corporation, President American Trade Consortium, New York
Richard M. Norton, Vice President, Eastern European Region, Pepsi Cola International, Vienna
Soviet Speaker to be announced
Reception hosted by the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Herald Tribune

Registration Form

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Dynalco	528	13 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2
Texas A	495	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2	+ 1/8
Telcelco	517	7 1/4	6 1/4	7 1/4	+ 1/4
Waste	476	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2	+ 1/8
Chad w/	476	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2	+ 1/8
Amulco's	476	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2	+ 1/8
WYSE	367	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2	+ 1/8
Fruit	325	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2	+ 1/8
WIDR	325	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2	+ 1/8
Schreyer	290	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2	+ 1/8
Turkey	290	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2	+ 1/8
Barp's	241	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2	+ 1/8
Monroe	188	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2	+ 1/8
Comtec	149	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2	+ 1/8

AMEX Stock Index			
High	Low	Close	Change
354.53	353.14	354.23	+ 1.09

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Friday," said Harry Miller, portfolio analyst with Interstate-Johnson Lane Corp. in Atlanta.

"It's unfortunate, however, that takeovers and restructurings are dominating trading right now," he added. "There are a lot of good companies out there whose stocks are being ignored even though they're fundamentally priced."

In trading on Wednesday, SmithKline Beechman was the most active NYSE issue, falling 1 1/4 to 63. The company agreed to merge its main businesses with those of British-based Beecham Group PLC. Analysts said the accord cooled speculation that SmithKline might get a better offer from a third party. Beecham rose 1/2 to 21 1/2 in over-the-counter trading.

Exxon was the second most active issue, adding 1/4 to 42. AT&T was third, rising 1/4 to 31 1/2.

In the technology sector, Motorola climbed 1/2 to 45 1/2. Texas Instruments advanced 1/4 to 40. Unisys rose 1/2 to 26 1/2. IBM closed unchanged at 111 1/2. Hewlett-Packard fell 1/4 to 53 1/2 after the company agreed to acquire Apollo Computer for \$13.25 a share. Apollo Computer soared 4 1/2 to 12 1/2 in over-the-counter trading.

Prices closed higher in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

The American Exchange index climbed 1.09 to 324.23. The price of an average share gained 4 cents. Advances led declines by a 3-2 margin. Volume rose to 13 million shares, compared with 12 million shares Tuesday.

Wang Labs class B led the Amex issues, easing 1/4 to 8.

The National Association of Securities Dealers composite index rose 2.14 to close at 415.68.

ies Boost NYSE

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In the technology sector, Motorola climbed 1/4 to 45 1/2, Texas Instruments advanced 1/4 to 40, Unisys rose 1/8 to 26 1/2. IBM closed unchanged at 111 1/2. Hewlett-Packard fell 3/4 to 53 after coming down 1/2 after Apollo Computer soared for \$13.25 a share. Apollo Computer traded 1/2 to 12 1/2 over-the-counter trading.

Prices closed higher in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

The American Exchange index climbed 1.09 to 334.23. The price of the average share gained 1 cent. Average stock declined by a 3-2 margin.

Volume rose to 13 million shares, compared with 12 million shares Tuesday.

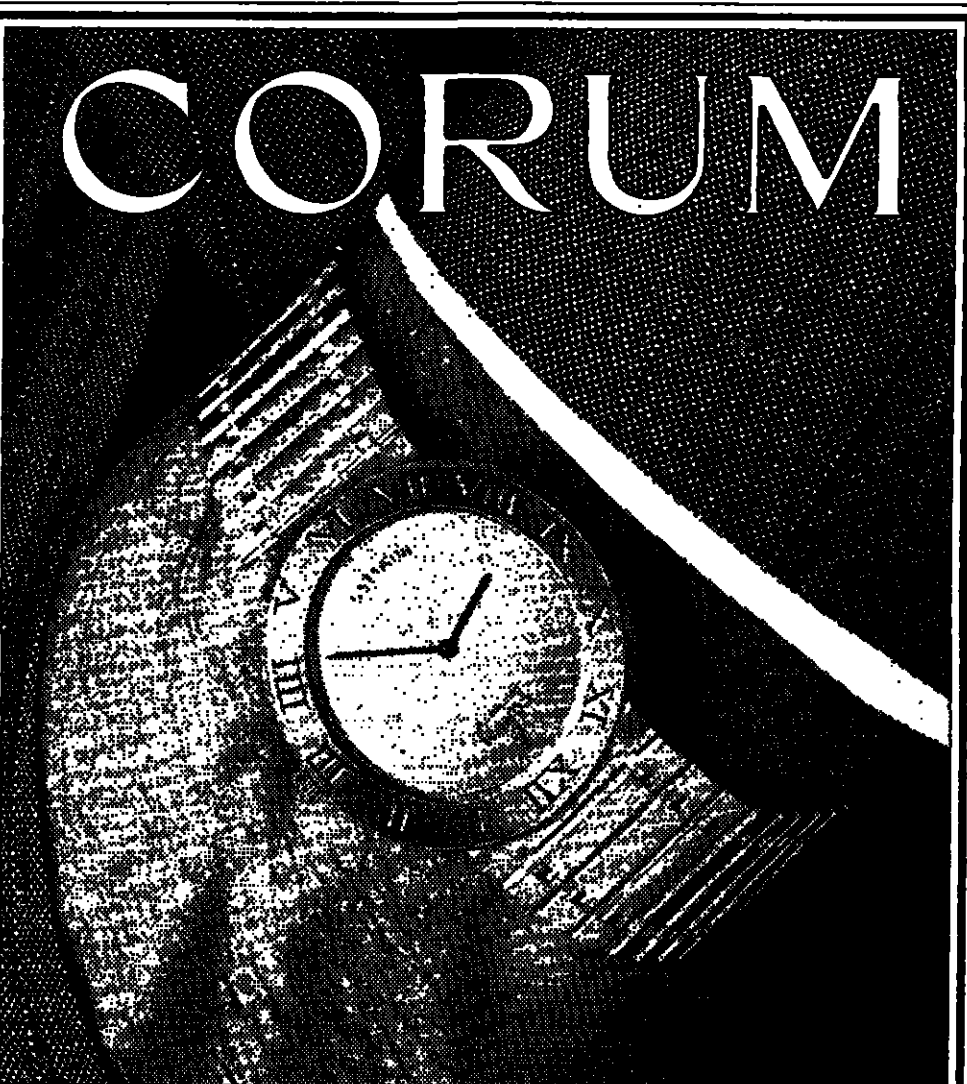
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High	Low	Stock	Dlv	% Chg	Prior	High	Low
17 1/2	17 1/8	IBM	10	-1/8	17 3/4	17 1/2	17 1/8
24 1/2	24 1/4	Citigroup	10	+1/4	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/4
7 1/4	7 1/8	AT&T	10	+1/8	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/8
24 1/2	24 1/4	Unilever	10	+1/4	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	SmithKline	10	-1/4	24 3/4	24 1/2	24 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	Beecham	10	+1/4	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	Exxon	10	+1/4	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	Motors	10	+1/4	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	Texas Instr	10	+1/4	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	Hewlett-Pk	10	-3/4	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	Apollo Comp	10	+1/4	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	Unisys	10	+1/8	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	IBM	10	0	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	Wells Fargo	10	+1/4	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	Bank of Am	10	+1/4	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	JPMorgan	10	+1/4	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	Goldman	10	+1/4	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/4
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24 1/2	24 1/4	Norfolk Sout	10	+1/4	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	CSX	10	+1/4	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/4
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24 1/2	24 1/4	BNSF	10	+1/4	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	Amtrak	10	+1/4	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	Delta Air	10	+1/4	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	Southwest	10	+1/4	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	JetBlue	10	+1/4	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	Allegiant	10	+1/4	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	Southwest	10	+1/4	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	Allegiant	10	+1/4	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	Southwest	10	+1/4	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	Allegiant	10	+1/4	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	Southwest	10	+1/4	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	Allegiant	10	+1/4	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	Southwest	10	+1/4	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/4
24 1/2	24 1/4	Allegiant	10	+1/4	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/4

Stock	Low	High	Open	Close	Volume	Change	Notes
Am. Tobacco	110 1/4	111 1/4	110 3/4	111 1/4	100	+1/4	
Am. Sugar	100 1/4	101 1/4	100 3/4	101 1/4	100	+1/4	
Am. Oil	100 1/4	101 1/4	100 3/4	101 1/4	100	+1/4	
Am. Cotton	100 1/4	101 1/4	100 3/4	101 1/4	100	+1/4	
Am. Lumber	100 1/4	101 1/4	100 3/4	101 1/4	100	+1/4	
Am. Paper	100 1/4	101 1/4	100 3/4	101 1/4	100	+1/4	
Am. Glass	100 1/4	101 1/4	100 3/4	101 1/4	100	+1/4	
Am. Rubber	100 1/4	101 1/4	100 3/4	101 1/4	100	+1/4	
Am. Steel	100 1/4	101 1/4	100 3/4	101 1/4	100	+1/4	
Am. Coal	100 1/4	101 1/4	100 3/4	101 1/4	100	+1/4	
Am. Wheat	100 1/4	101 1/4	100 3/4	101 1/4	100	+1/4	
Am. Corn	100 1/4	101 1/4	100 3/4	101 1/4	100	+1/4	
Am. Soybeans	100 1/4	101 1/4	100 3/4	101 1/4	100	+1/4	
Am. Rice	100 1/4	101 1/4	100 3/4	101 1/4	100	+1/4	
Am. Sugar	100 1/4	101 1/4	100 3/4	101 1/4	100	+1/4	
Am. Oil	100 1/4	101 1/4	100 3/4	101 1/4	100	+1/4	
Am. Cotton	100 1/4	101 1/4	100 3/4	101 1/4	100	+1/4	
Am. Lumber	100 1/4	101 1/4	100 3/4	101 1/4	100	+1/4	
Am							


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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Hewlett-Packard Is Buying Apollo

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
PALO ALTO, California — Hewlett-Packard Co. announced Wednesday that it would buy Apollo Computer Inc., a pioneer in the engineering workstation market, for \$476 million in cash.

The purchase of Apollo by Hewlett-Packard, a manufacturer of computers and scientific equipment, continues its push into the \$3.8 billion workstation market, the fastest-growing area of the computer industry.

Under the agreement, Hewlett-Packard will offer \$13.25 per share for Apollo's estimated 36 million common shares outstanding and will begin its tender within five business days. The transaction was approved by both companies' boards.

After the announcement, Apollo rose \$4.625 to \$12.75 in over-the-counter trading. Hewlett-Packard closed 75 cents lower at \$53.50 on the New York Stock Exchange.

"Everybody is getting a reason-

able deal," said J. Stevens, an analyst at Dean Witter Reynolds Inc.

Noting that Hewlett-Packard would pay about two times Apollo's book value, he said recent mergers in the computer industry had established a price norm of between 1.5 and 2 times book.

Mr. Stevens said the merger would give Hewlett-Packard the opportunity to broaden its desktop workstation product line. He said the deal would also allow Hewlett-Packard, based in Palo Alto, California, to expand its East Coast presence in manufacturing and sales. Apollo is based in Chelmsford, Massachusetts.

Workstations are single-user computers that resemble personal computers but are usually faster and have larger screens with better graphics. They were originally used mostly by scientists and engineers. But the use of workstations, which range in price from \$5,000 to \$100,000, has spread to other professions such as financial analysis.

Apollo pioneered engineering workstations but fell behind Sun Microsystems Inc. in the rapidly growing market. The company squeezed out a profit of \$2.1 million last year on sales of \$65.4 million, although it had losses in its second and third quarters.

Hewlett-Packard entered its 50th year of business in 1989 following a financially rocky 1988 when it reported a 27 percent jump in net income and revenue of \$9.8 billion.

"HP and Apollo together represent an ideal blending of product strengths and business strategies," said John A. Young, Hewlett-Packard's chief executive. (AP, Reuters)

Norway's Orkla Lifts Stake In Metals Concern to 27%

OSLO — Orkla Borgegaard A/S, the Norwegian industrial conglomerate, said Wednesday that it had boosted its stake in the metals concern Elkem A/S to 27 percent from just under 12 percent at the end of 1988.

Orkla's latest move, a swoop on the Oslo stock exchange on Wednesday, raised its holding in Elkem from 16 percent. The purchase was made at market prices, Orkla said, and was intended for investment.

Elkem stock rose 13.5 percent after trading opened on the Oslo exchange, apparently boosted by Tuesday's announcement estimating first-quarter profits of over 400 million kroner (more than \$58 million), against 79 million kroner in the year-earlier period. Elkem was traded at 332.5 kroner, up 42.5 from Tuesday's 290 closing price.

Turnover in Elkem was very heavy, reaching 51 million kroner soon after the opening, dealers said. But the Oslo stock exchange said Elkem would not be suspended since the higher share price was clearly due to Elkem's estimate for the first quarter.

The metals concern said Tuesday that it had written to Orkla, asking why the group had recently raised its stake to 16 percent — where it stood before the latest move — from 11.8 percent at the end of 1988.

Orkla is the biggest shareholder in Elkem, followed by the shipowner Bergesen D.Y. A/S, which has 10 percent.

Commenting on Wednesday's move, Orkla said, "The background for the purchase is Orkla's securities department's assessment that Elkem shares represent an interesting object for investment."

No comment was immediately available from Elkem.

Volvo Sells Oil-Trading Subsidiary

STOCKHOLM — Volvo AB, the diversified Swedish carmaker, announced Wednesday that it was selling its oil-trading company, Scandinavian Trading Co., to Interfin AB for an undisclosed sum.

Volvo said Scandinavian Trading's oil sales raised 9.5 billion kroner (\$1.43 billion) in 1988, accounting for 10 percent of Volvo's total turnover.

Volvo said it was also negotiating with Interfin for the Swedish concern to buy a Netherlands-based fruit-trading company, J.S. Saba Continent BV, in which Volvo holds a 50-percent stake.

The latest moves appear to be part of a broad reorganization of Volvo's interests under its chief executive, Pehr Gyllenhammar.

Last year, Volvo disposed of its shareholding in Hamilton Oil Corp. of Canada at a profit of 1.15 billion kroner.

Within the past two weeks, Volvo has spun off its property holdings into a new Swedish real estate joint venture; has joined a new Norwegian investment group; and announced that a subsidiary is launching a 2.5 billion kroner bid for Skane-Gripen AB, the Swedish industrial group.

In September, Mr. Gyllenhammar picked a leveling-off or perhaps a decline in world demand for cars, but added that diversification would help Volvo.

For 1988, Volvo reported a profit of 8.24 billion kroner, above market expectations. But sales rose only 4.4 percent.



Pehr Gyllenhammar: Overseeing Volvo's reorientation.

DRUGS: SmithKline and Beecham to Merge Into Industry's No. 2 Firm

(Continued from first finance page)

time and cost of developing major new prescription drugs, he noted, continues to grow, while competition stiffens and government regulatory pressures intensify.

A major new drug, according to industry estimates, costs an average of \$125 million to develop and can take up to 12 years from its inception in the laboratory until it can be sold to consumers, after being tested on humans in lengthy government-monitored clinical trials.

Moreover, because of tougher competition, the pace of innovation has quickened, meaning that the profitable life of a new drug has shortened considerably in recent years. Thus, Mr. Bauman noted, a powerful research effort and global

marketing will be vital to the major drug companies that will succeed in the 1990s.

Both companies, most analysts agree, could benefit from the merger. The performance of Beecham has improved markedly since Mr. Bauman, an American executive formerly with General Foods Corp. and Texton Inc., was brought in to run the British company in 1986.

The management was overhauled, several peripheral businesses were sold and profit increased sharply.

Today, in addition to its strong over-the-counter medicines, such as Tylenol and Tylenol with codeine, Beecham has some promising new drugs. These include Emmanase, a clot-dissolving treatment for heart-attack victims, and Relifex, an arthritis remedy.

However, as a second-tier pharmaceutical maker, Beecham cannot afford to spend heavily to develop and test a wide range of promising new drugs. Its research and development budget, for instance, is less than one third the size of Merck's.

But after the merger, the research budget of the combined company will rival Merck's spending.

Moreover, Beecham could benefit from access to SmithKline's sales force in the United States and Japan, the world's two biggest drug markets, according to analysts.

SmithKline, by contrast, has a very different set of problems, and the Philadelphia-based company is viewed as by far the most vulnerable of the two concerns. One of the world's hottest pharmaceutical companies, SmithKline's for-

unes have waned along with the slowing growth and imminent decline of its anti-ulcer drug, Tagamet. Though still important, Tagamet has long since lost its ranking as the world's best-selling drug to Glaxo Holdings PLC's Zantac, a rival anti-ulcer drug, with sales of \$2 billion a year.

Despite research and development spending of more than \$350 million a year, SmithKline has not been able to develop new drugs to make up for Tagamet, and its diversification efforts have been lackluster. In several key European markets, Tagamet will lose its patent protection by 1992, while in the United States its patent lapses in 1994. Afterward, Tagamet's sales are likely to fall sharply as it confronts competition.

"The Japanese were able to build a strong industry by having a closed market in the 1960s and 70s," Mr. Beauregard said. "The issue is that we are not sure of the necessity of becoming an open market to the Japanese in order, as the argument runs, that we remain strong and competitive. You can be stronger with less competition."

The lack of clarity on the issue of local content has unsettled Toyota, which is expected to begin production of 1.8 liter-engine cars at its new plant by 1992.

"We are targeting 80 percent local content," said Toyota's Mr. Muroya.

Asked how long it might take to raise local content from an initial 60 percent to 80 percent, he said, "The sooner the better. We are going to try."

"We would have the same attitude toward Toyota as we have to Nissan," said Arnaud de Beauregard, an assistant finance director at Peugeot's Paris headquarters.

At Peugeot SA, the giant French automaker that has been an outspoken opponent of Japan's effort to establish a European headquarter in Britain, the attitude toward the expected Toyota investment is predictable.

"We would have the same attitude toward Toyota as we have to Nissan," said Arnaud de Beauregard, an assistant finance director at Peugeot's Paris headquarters.

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PLANE: Lessors' Role Expands

(Continued from first finance page)

routes change often, operating leases may be the perfect financial tool.

For newly formed airlines or recently privatized national carriers, the lack of credit histories, they are often the only financing available.

The leasing companies owe their situation to the fact that they made substantial orders before the boom began, without commitments from airlines, so they can now provide aircraft to any carrier that can pay a first and a last month's rent.

With backlogs stretched well into the 1990s, aircraft manufacturers can offer a buyer a place on an increasingly long line.

They say complaints from a few carriers amount to sour grapes from companies that failed to make orders in time.

"We came up with our forecasts long before this euphoria for new airlines began," said Louis L. Gonda, executive vice president and co-founder of ILFC. "The airline industry procrastinated just a bit too long in replacing airplanes."

In 1988 lease companies placed firm orders for 145 aircraft from Boeing Co., or 22.8 percent of the 636 Boeing planes ordered; 46 aircraft from McDonnell Douglas Corp., or 18.7 percent of its 246 firm orders; and 31 aircraft from the European Airbus Industrie consortium, or 15.3 percent of 203 firm orders.

With some peaks and valleys, lessors' orders as a percentage of the total have been growing in the past decade.

"What has happened is they have snarled up all of the order positions," said Morton S. Beyer, president of Avmark Inc., an aviation consulting firm. "If someone wants an aircraft now, the only place to get it is the mega-lessors."

That has added a third party to the traditionally close relationship between aircraft makers and their customers.

"The leasing companies do bring something to the marketplace; they are able to finance airplanes to airlines that we would not be able to," said Frank Shrivast, Boeing's chair-

man and chief executive officer. "But there is concern that they would become a buffer between us and our customers. We have to work to see that that doesn't happen. We do some limiting of the production we will sell to lessors."

Leasing executives say that they have seen no signs of quotas imposed by the manufacturers, and that imposing such limits would discriminate against small carriers that depend on leases and would possibly be illegal.

Mr. Gonda said the complaints that the lessors had a monopoly were unfounded.

"To presume that airlines are going to overpay in any way because operating lessors have ordered these planes today is just not on," Mr. Gonda said. "The competition is too intense between ILFC and GPA."

In addition, the lessors' volume buying, strong credit ratings and adroit reselling of used aircraft lower the cost of leasing, he said. It would cost about \$255,000 a month to lease a McDonnell Douglas MD-88, a popular midsize plane.

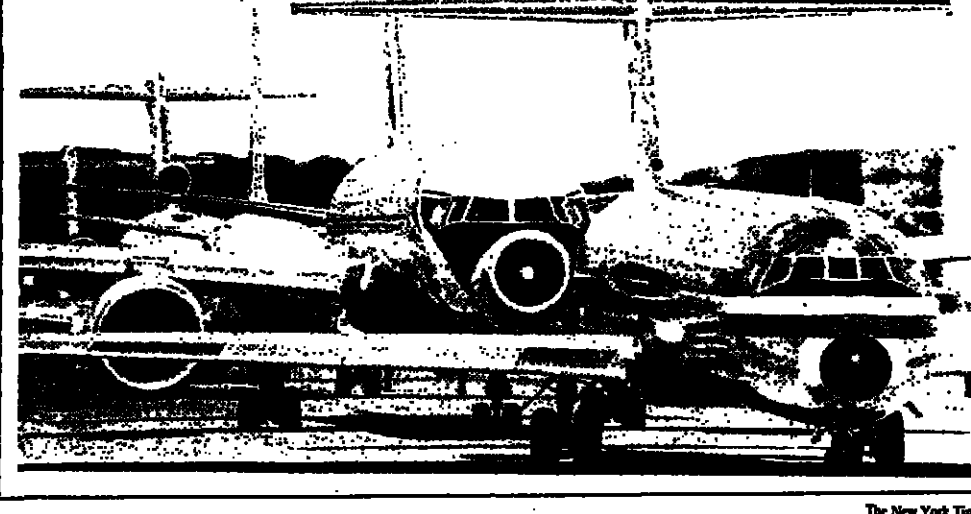
The mortgage payment on such a plane, which sells for about \$25 million, would be about \$180,000, assuming up-front construction payments of about \$8 million, with the balance financed over 10 years.

The numbers work out profitably for the lessors. In 1988, GPA had net income of \$101.4 million on revenue of \$649.6 million. ILFC had net income of \$43.4 million on revenue of \$213.2 million.

Some carriers find the cost too high. Many prefer to own their planes, or buy them and make their own sale-leaseback arrangements with financial institutions.

Phoenix-based America West Airlines, which began operation in 1983 with leased aircraft and still leases four times as many planes as it owns, has 40 airplanes on order from Boeing, all of which will be owned or placed in long-term leases with financial institutions.

"It's cheaper," said Michael J. Conway, America West's president. "When you wind up in a



GPA Group and International Lease Finance are leaders in the expanding aircraft leasing business.

situation where the only place you can get an airplane from is ILFC or GPA, you wind up competing with the likes of United and American, and you wind up paying an amount of money that is proportionately higher than what United or American is paying."

The operating lease continues to grow in popularity, even among some airlines that have the wherewithal for conventional financing.

GPA estimates that of the world fleet of 6,000 aircraft in 1981, 360, or 6 percent, were on operating leases. By 1988, the world fleet grew to 7,900 planes, of which 1,250, or nearly 16 percent, were on operating leases.

Five years ago, Delta Air Lines had no leases; today 52 percent of its fleet is leased. About 43 percent of American Airlines' fleet is leased.

It is not, however, a subject the airlines are keen to talk about. Officials at Delta, American, Northwest, USAir and United either declined to comment on the leasing business, or did not return repeated telephone calls.

A shortage of capital and the need for new aircraft may leave airlines no choice other than leasing.

Hopewell Sets Rights Issue In Hong Kong

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HONG KONG — Hopewell Holdings Ltd. said Wednesday that it planned to raise 3.86 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$496 million) in a one-for-one rights issue, the biggest fund-raising effort ever by a single Hong Kong company.

Hopewell is 60 percent controlled by its managing director, Gordon Wu, who will take up 60 percent of the rights issue, being made at 2.60 dollars a share. The balance will be taken up by Cheung Kong (Holdings) Ltd. and China Development Finance Co., among others. The issue is being arranged by James



Hopewell's Gordon Wu

Capel (Far East) Ltd and Wardley Corporate Finance Ltd.

Hopewell stock closed at 3.225 dollars, up 2.5 cents.

Hopewell plans to use 2.5 billion dollars to help finance construction and development costs of its Tower Hotel project in Hong Kong's Wanchai district. About 1.2 billion dollars will be used in the building of a super-highway linking Hong Kong with southern China. Another rights issue for that project was set in 1986. (Reuters, AFP)

Grupo 16 Asks Spain to Overturn Purchases by Hersant

MADRID — Grupo 16, the Spanish media concern, said Wednesday that it had asked the Finance Ministry to disallow the purchase of 31.4 percent of its parent company's stock by the French publisher Robert Hersant, even though it claimed a hostile takeover was impossible.

Grupo 16 cited a Spanish law that bans foreigners from buying broadcast outlets. The company owns a small station called Radio 16 as well as the popular daily newspaper, *Diario 16*, and a weekly publication, *A Finance Ministry spokeswoman*

an said that as a general rule, foreign investors need government authorization to buy into Spanish companies connected with radio and television stations, defense and air transportation.

She said the Grupo 16 request to annul Mr. Hersant's purchase had been received but declined to comment further.

Grupo 16 was angered by the stock purchase, which was discreetly carried out over the weekend by Mr. Hersant's holding company in Spain, *Compania Espanola de Prensa-CEPRESA*, which also has

stakes in several Spanish provincial newspapers.

Grupo 16 has taken it was in no danger of being taken over since its chairman, Juan Tomas de Salas, owned more than 51 percent of the stock of its parent company, *Impulsa*, and controlled more than 60 percent with his allies.

"Impulsa, the Grupo 16 holding company which is the target of a financial attack from Hersant, has the concession of Radio 16 and therefore cannot be acquired secretly by French people or any other foreigners not authorized to do

Prisa and Canal Plus to Bid for Spanish TV

renewable licenses for three private television stations that are to begin broadcasting early next year.

Prisa's president, Jesus de Polanco, said Prisa and Canal Plus would each hold a 25 percent interest in the new concern, also called Canal Plus, while two banks, three financial groups and a group of private investors hold the remaining 50 percent.

Mr. Polanco said the Canal Plus group had put up an initial 1 billion pesetas (\$8.6 million); that would increase by another 10 billion pesetas once an operating license was granted.

Under a private-television law passed last May, the government of Felipe Gonzalez, the Socialist prime minister, is to grant 10-year, renewable licenses for three private television stations that are to begin broadcasting early next year.

Stations must broadcast a minimum of four hours daily, and 40 percent of the programming must be locally produced.

The government-controlled Spanish National Television, or TVE, operates two nationwide stations. Four stations operated by regional governments broadcast regionally and locally; more, including one in Madrid, are expected to follow.

April 26 was to have been the closing date for bids for the three private channels, but the government granted an extension to May 16, apparently to allow more groups time to prepare their bids, according to the daily *Diario 16*.

Other groups said to be preparing bids are Anaya, whose main investors are the Anaya publishing group and the H Capital financial group, and Antena 3, represented

by a radio network of the same name, banks and newspapers.

Mr. Polanco said the Spanish Canal Plus would broadcast both open and coded programming.

As in the case of Canal Plus France, he said, subscribers paying a monthly fee of around 3,000 pesetas would be the economic mainstay of the operation, though commercials would be run during open broadcasting time. He said Canal Plus Spain was aiming at 300,000 subscribers.

In Belgium, Canal Plus operates a subscription-only station geared to the French-speaking community.

Andre Rousselet, head of Canal Plus France and vice-president of the Spanish company, said there was no comparison between the current operation and the first attempt at private subscriber television in Spain through the ill-fated satellite-broadcast Channel 10, in which Canal Plus recorded a loss of 500 million pesetas. (AP, IHT)

Weekly net asset value

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ON 10-4-1989 U.S. \$266.71

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information:
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R.C. Luxembourg B 261449

CONVOCATION

Messrs. shareholders are hereby convened to attend the statutory general meeting which is going to be held on April 24, 1989 at 10.30 o'clock at the head office, with the following agenda:

1. Submission of the Reports of the Board of Directors and of the Statutory Auditor;
2. Approval of the balance sheet and of the profit and loss statement as of December 31, 1988;
3. Resolution in respect of the allocation of distributable income;
4. Approval of the action of the Directors and of the Statutory Auditor in respect of the carrying out of their duties during the fiscal year ended December 31, 1988;
5. Receipt of and action on nominations for election of directors and of the Statutory Auditor for a new statutory term;
6. Miscellaneous business as may properly come before the meeting.

The board of directors.

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LUXEMBOURG
R.C. Luxembourg B 26150

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4. Approval of the action of the Directors and of the Statutory Auditor in respect of the carrying out of their duties during the fiscal year ended December 31, 1988;
5. Receipt of and action on nominations for election of directors and of the Statutory Auditor for a new statutory term;
6. Miscellaneous business as may properly come before the meeting.

The board of directors.

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IHT 1

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION
To the Holders of
Ford Motor Credit Company
Floating Rate Notes due November 1991

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the provisions of the Facility Agreement dated 12th November 1988 between Ford Motor Credit Company (the "Company") and The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A. (the "Facility and Paying Agent") all of the Company's Floating Rate Notes due November 1991 (the "Notes") will be redeemed on May 16, 1989 (the "Redemption Date") at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof (the "Redemption Price") together with accrued interest to the Redemption Date.

The Redemption Price will become due and payable upon each Note on the Redemption Date and on and after such Redemption Date interest on the Notes will cease to accrue.

Payment of the Redemption Price will be made upon presentation and surrender of the Notes, together with all appropriate coupons maturing subsequent to the Redemption Date, at any of the following paying agencies:

The Chase Manhattan Bank (Facility Agent)
London Branch
Woolgate House, Coleman Street
London EC2P 2BQ, England
Banque De Commerce, S.A.
Main Office
51/52 Avenue Des Arts
B-1040 Brussels, Belgium
Chase Manhattan Bank
Luxembourg S.A.
5, Rue Pfaffli
L-2238 Luxembourg-Grand Luxembourg

Nederlandsche Credietbank N.V.
Hennegestraat 43B
Amsterdam, The Netherlands
Société Générale
29 Boulevard Haussmann
Paris, France 75008
Berliner Handels- und Bankverein AG
10000 Berlin, Germany
Chase Manhattan Bank (Switzerland)
Grenzstrasse 24, Postfach 152
8027 Zurich, Switzerland

Coupons which shall mature on, or shall have matured prior to, the Redemption Date should be detached, presented and surrendered for payment in the usual manner.

FORD MOTOR CREDIT COMPANY
By: THE CHASE MANHATTAN BANK
(Facility Agent)
as Facility and Paying Agent

Dated: April 7, 1989

SPORTS

Bruins and Blues Advance Over Sabres and North Stars

The Associated Press
The Boston Bruins and St. Louis Blues each wrapped up their Stanley Cup playoff series in the fifth game Tuesday night.

NHL PLAYOFFS

and now play Montreal, and the Blues whipped the Minnesota North Stars, 6-1, in the Norris and play Pittsburgh.

ADAMS DIVISION

Bruins 4, Sabres 1: In Boston, Randy Burridge broke a scoreless tie with a shorthanded goal in the second period to lead Boston over Buffalo.

Burridge's third goal of the series at 8:39 launched a three-goal spurt in five minutes. Ray Neufeld scored at 11:26 and Cam Neely added a power-play goal at 13:04. Craig Janney got Boston's final goal with 5:28 left in the game.

Grant Ledyard broke goalie Andy Moog's bid for his first shut-out in 47 NHL career playoff games at 5:23 of the third period.

NORRIS DIVISION

Blues 6, North Stars 1: In St. Louis, Peter Zeehl had three goals and two assists as St. Louis Blues best Minnesota. Zeehl, who tied a team playoff scoring record held by four other players, had two goals and an assist during a four-goal second-period outburst, then completed his hat trick in the third.

Sergio Momesso added a goal and two assists for the Blues, who extended their unbeaten streak at home to 10-0-1. Rookie Rod Brind'Amour scored in his first NHL game, and Rick Meagher got the other St. Louis goal. Frantisek Musil had Minnesota's goal.

Red Wings 6, Blackhawks 4: In Detroit, Petr Klima and John Chabot scored third-period goals 59 seconds apart to lift Detroit over Chicago, keeping them alive.

The Blackhawks still lead the best-of-seven series 3-2 with the teams heading back to Chicago for Game 6 Thursday night.

Klima's second goal of the game at 7:23 lifted Detroit into a 4-4 tie. Fifty-nine seconds later, Chabot's first goal put Detroit ahead, 5-4. Torrie Robertson added an insurance goal for Detroit with 31 seconds remaining.

The Red Wings are trying to become only the sixth team in NHL history to come back from a 3-1 deficit to win a series. Detroit faced the same situation in 1987 in the Norris Division finals and rebounded to eliminate the Toronto Maple Leafs.

PATRICK DIVISION

Flyers 8, Capitals 5: In Landover, Maryland, Pelle Eklund scored a power-play goal with 6:03 remaining to snap a 5-5 tie, and Ron Hextall scored the first-ever playoff goal by a goaltender as Philadelphia defeated Washington, giving the Flyers a 3-2 lead in their series.

The Flyers can advance to the division final against Pittsburgh with a victory at home Thursday night.

SMYTHE DIVISION

Flames 4, Canucks 0: In Calgary, Alberta, goaltender Mike Vernon recorded his second shutout in three games and Calgary moved within a game of clinching their playoff series with a victory over Vancouver.

Joe Mullen, Joe Nieuwendyk, Mark Hunter and Hakan Loob, scored for the Flames, who lead the series 3-2.

Vernon, who led the league this season with 37 victories but no shutouts, stopped 18 shots. He had 21 saves last Saturday night when Calgary won 4-0 in Vancouver.

Kings 4, Oilers 2: In Inglewood, California, Wayne Gretzky assisted on power-play goals by Chris Kontos and Bernie Nicholls, then added an insurance goal. Los Angeles beat the defending champion Edmonton Oilers to stay alive in the playoffs.

Luc Robitaille scored his first goal of the playoffs and added an assist as the Kings cut the Oilers' lead in the series to 3-2. The Oilers can advance to the division finals Thursday night with a victory at home, where they have won 14 straight playoff games.

The Kings led 3-1 entering the third period but got a scare when Normand Lacombe's soft backhander trickled through goaltender Kelly Hrudey's pads with 4:05 left. Hrudey made several key saves before Gretzky's wrist shot from the right facemask dot hit the goaltender. Grant Fabb's pads and bounded into the net with 1:17 remaining.

Before the game, former President Ronald Reagan asked the Kings to "win one for the Gipper."

The Kings received a letter that said, in part: "I understand that you will be facing off against the Edmonton Oilers tonight and if you win, you will be one step closer to bringing the Stanley Cup home to Los Angeles."

"You have given your many fans here countless hours of excitement and I hope tonight's game will be a 'great one' for you."

"Win one for the Gipper!"



Ron Hextall, goalie for the Philadelphia Flyers (in mask), is swarmed by teammates after he scored an empty-net goal Tuesday.

VANTAGE POINT/George Vecsey

Wins-Losses: Six of One, Half-Dozen of Another

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Let's suppose a Mr. Esposito and a Mr. Fisher are seated next to each other on a flight.

Esposito: Are you a traveling salesman?
Fisher: I'm a coach on a recruiting trip.

Esposito: No kidding. I've done a little coaching. Sometimes I get an irresistible urge to jump in and coach again. Zip. Just like that. **Fisher:** I don't want to sound like a know-it-all, but there's a lot of pressure taking over a team. It just happened to me. The head coach took another job, so the athletic director told me to get lost just before the tournament.

Esposito: Just gave him the boot, huh? I admire a tough guy like that. Biff, bam, pow. Say, what sport do you coach?

Fisher: I coach basketball at the University of Michigan. Steve Fisher is my name.

Esposito: Weren't you guys in the Final Four? I thought I heard something about that.

Fisher: Not to brag, but we won the national collegiate basketball title.

Esposito: You took over and the team won both games, huh? That must be a great feeling.

Fisher: Actually, it was six games.

Esposito: You won all six games?

Fisher: Well, we had a lot of talent. But tell me: what do you do?

Esposito: I really don't like to talk about myself, heh-heh.

Fisher: Say, you look familiar to me. There used to be a guy in the National Hockey League who looked a lot like you.

Esposito: I'm Phil Esposito.

Fisher: Of course, Phil, of course. Tell me, what are you doing these days?

Esposito: Oh, I'm general manager of the New York Rangers. But I've got lots of bosses.

Fisher: My boss is Bo Schembechler, the football coach and athletic director. He's a tough guy, the way he canned Bill Frier for taking the Arizona State job.

Esposito: Me, too. I canned the coach, Michael Bergeron, with two games left in the regular season. I woke up on April Fool's morning and I fired the guy. The guy tried to hit me for a new contract in the middle of the season. Then Bergeron said the players looked "scared." I couldn't let him say that about guys I had recruited.

Fisher: I'm sure it seemed like a good idea at the time.

Esposito: (lowering his voice): Tell me, what did you do when you took over? You must have had some master plan. You made some trades.

Fisher: (Laughing): No, no, nothing like that. I played the same guys. I told them I had faith

in them. I told them all our plays were the same.

At that time, continuity is so important.

Esposito: You can't trade guys in college? What fun is that? I made 40 trades in three seasons. I'd make trades between swings on the golf course. I'd make trades in my sleep. You talk about 40-goal scorers. I'm a 40-trade executive.

Fisher: Did your team respond to you?

Esposito: Not exactly. No emotion. Dumb penalties. One guy speared somebody right in front of the goal. Stupid fights. Nothing worked. We lost our last two regular-season games and then four straight in the playoffs.

Fisher: How did you motivate your guys?

Esposito: In one timeout, I told the players that a fortune-teller had predicted we would win. Mostly, I just told them what play to run next and patted them on the back. It was too late to get fancy.

Fisher: I should have tried the fortune-teller bit when the New York fans started treating me like I was Denis Potvin. I gave it my best shot. I started a goalie in his first game. I let Eddie Giacomin, my assistant coach, wave his towel to fire up the fans. But let's talk about you. What happened after you won the championship?

Esposito: Bo made me the head coach the other day. And you?

SIDELINES

Carlton Fisk Hurt

CHICAGO (AP) — Carlton Fisk, the Chicago White Sox catcher, has fractured his right hand and could miss as many as 10 weeks — the same length of time he was sidelined after breaking the same hand last season, the team said Wednesday.

Cycling Victory

HUY, Belgium (AP) — Belgian Claude Criquielion broke away from Dutchman Steven Rooks on the steep climb to the finish line to win the Walloon Arrow cycling Classic Wednesday. Rooks had to let the winner go 400 meters from the end and finished 12 seconds behind.

Borg Is Rusty

SINGAPORE (AP) — John McEnroe outclassed a rusty Bjorn Borg of Sweden 6-3, 6-3, in an exhibition tennis match Wednesday. McEnroe dominated the indoor contest played at the World Trade Center. Singapore was the first stop this week for Borg and McEnroe on what is touted as their "vacation tour" that includes the Philippines, Taiwan and Japan.

For the Record

Late Olson appears to be the top choice of Kentucky athletic director C.M. Newton for the school's vacant basketball coaching position. Olson, head basketball coach at the University of Arizona, and Newton were expected to meet in Lexington on Thursday to discuss details of the job. (AP)

Tracy Patterson, the son of former world heavyweight champion Floyd Patterson, took another step toward a featherweight title fight when he knocked out Kim Jackson in the seventh round Tuesday in Indianapolis. Patterson, with a 30-1-0 record, has a May 14 date to fight former world featherweight champion Steve Cruz in Atlantic City, New Jersey. (AP)

Quotable

Johnny Bench, the retired catcher of the Cincinnati Reds, on allegations that manager Pete Rose bet on baseball: "I feel like Pete's performance throughout his career stands alone — he's as Hall of Fame as they come. If he bet on baseball games and games that he participated in, then, no, he should not be in the Hall of Fame." (AP)

Goalie Scores in Playoff

LANDOVER, Maryland — Philadelphia's Ron Hextall became the first goaltender in NHL history to score a playoff goal when he shot the puck into an empty net near the end of the final period of the Flyers' 8-5 victory against Washington Tuesday.

With the Flyers leading 7-5, the Capitals on a power play and Capitals goaltender Pete Feters on the bench, giving Washington a 6-on-4 skating advantage, Hextall stopped the puck behind his net, skated to his left and shot the puck from just behind the goal line.

The puck went untouched down the ice into the center of the net for the goal that clinched the Flyers' victory.

Hextall became the first goaltender in NHL history to score a regular-season goal by shooting the puck into the net when he scored into a vacated goal against Boston on Dec. 8, 1987. New York Islanders goaltender Billy Smith is the only other NHL goalie credited with a goal.

BOOKS

PALACE COUP: The Inside Story of Harry and Leona Helmsley

By Michael Moss. 346 pages. \$18.95. Doubleday & Co., 666 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10103.

Reviewed by Howard Kurtz

THE first 45 years of Harry Helmsley's career, like the first 100 pages of this book, are a bit of a snooze. A penny-pinching, squirrel-eyed man from the Bronx, his rise from a \$12-a-week errand boy to the master of a \$5-billion real estate empire is a colorful tale of syndicates and limited partnerships, of rent rolls and appraisals. Even his 1961 buyout of the Empire State Building, with more than 100 attorneys handling the complex deal, makes for pretty dry reading.

It is not until Helmsley buys the realty firm that employed Leona Roberts, who is said to have "hunted him down as a spouse," that "Palace Coup" really takes off. Helmsley made the aggressive broker a vice president, then left his first wife, Eve, to marry her, a decision that, in the author's view, eventually led to his downfall.

Leona Helmsley, the self-proclaimed "Queen" of the Helmsley hotel chain, is the woman everyone loves to hate, and Michael Moss, a reporter for Newsday, gives us ample evidence why. He por-

trays her as a vicious, foul-mouthed tyrant who fired personal maids and top hotel managers with equal dispatch, alternately siring her fur-coat maker, her interior decorator, even the advertising executives who created the queen campaign.

"This is the story of a driven and finally reckless man succumbing to a beautiful but manipulative woman who craved power as few others have craved it," Moss writes.

Through industrious reporting, since he obviously had no help from the Helmsleys, Moss traces the cavalier financial behavior that eventually led to the couple's indictment last year on fraud and tax evasion charges. (The case has not yet come to trial.)

While the magazine ads continue to glorify Leona as the smiling royal hostess who insures that all guest towels are of the proper fluffiness, the book describes how staff members live in fear of her fierce temper. When her longtime secretary resigned, Leona began throwing things at her.

No matter is too small to bring a lawsuit from Leona Helmsley, even a price dispute over coconut shampoo. "She's icy, without compassion. She is remorseless and pitiless," says Jane Maas, one of the fired ad agents. "She gets this obsession that people are ripping her off," another former aide says.

For years, there were public hints of the arrogance that would bring the cou-

ple down: Harry trying to bulldoze one of Manhattan's loveliest parks for a new high-rise. Leona losing her broker's license for improperly pressuring tenants to buy their apartments during coop conversions.

Perhaps the ultimate monument to the couple's greed is the Helmsley Palace, a towering, 52-story black box designed atop the exquisite brownstone facade of the landmark Villard Houses, across from St. Patrick's Cathedral. Harry Helmsley cannily negotiated with Cardinal Terence Cooke to buy the historic mansion, then had church officials convince the city to bend the zoning laws for the megabuilding, which would provide 1,143 rooms that later would be adorned with copies of a flattering magazine profile of Leona. The normally frugal Helmsleys ran up \$20 million in cost overruns that he tried to foot off on his investors, only to find himself on the losing end of a lawsuit.

This fair-minded, meticulously researched book is above all a real estate story, parts of which are larded with too much financial detail. But those readers more interested in what Leona Helmsley is like when she gets angry ("It's like an animal. She turns purple . . . and she growls," says a former employee) will find enough gossipy dirt sprinkled among the mortgages and acquisitions to keep them turning the pages.

Howard Kurtz is on the staff of The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE Marathon Bridge Battle of the Sexes broke the record for the longest continuous bridge event at 1 A.M. Sunday. Some 500 players have taken part so far in the Battle of the Sexes, which is being played at the Cavendish Club in Manhattan and at the Club du Bridgeur in Paris. The scheduling director, Clane Tomney, reports surprisingly little difficulty in finding players who will fill slots in the middle of the night. The diagrammed deal was played at 6 A.M. but the declarer, Dorothy Hayden Truscott, was sufficiently alert to make the appropriate attack on the defenders' entry. Three no-trump was reached after a Stayman auction, and West led a club. South held up once, and won the second club lead with the king. Many players would attack spades at this point, but that would be wrong and would have led to defeat. The club ace would be removed from the dummy while West retained the diamond king as an entry. Instead, South led to the heart ace, accepting some risk in that suit, and ran the diamond jack. West was able to win, but the clubs were now useless to the defense. Another club was led to the ace, and South played spades, making nine tricks when the defense held up the spade ace for two rounds. A shift to hearts by West would have made South nervous, but she would have survived. This did not, however, gain any points for the women's team. The male declarer in Paris, playing at a somewhat more civilized hour, received a less damaging lead and emerged with an overtrick.

NORTH			
♠ 10 7 6			
♥ 10 5 4			
♦ A 5 2			
WEST			
♠ 8 4 3			
♥ 9 3 2			
♦ K 2			
♣ Q 9 8 7 6			
EAST			
♠ A 5 2			
♥ Q 7 3 4			
♦ 8 6 3			
♣ J 10 3			
SOUTH (D)			
♠ K Q 10			
♥ K 10 8 5			
♦ A Q 9 7			
♣ A 4			

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding: South West North East 1NT Pass 2♣ Pass 3NT Pass West led the club seven.

PEANUTS



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



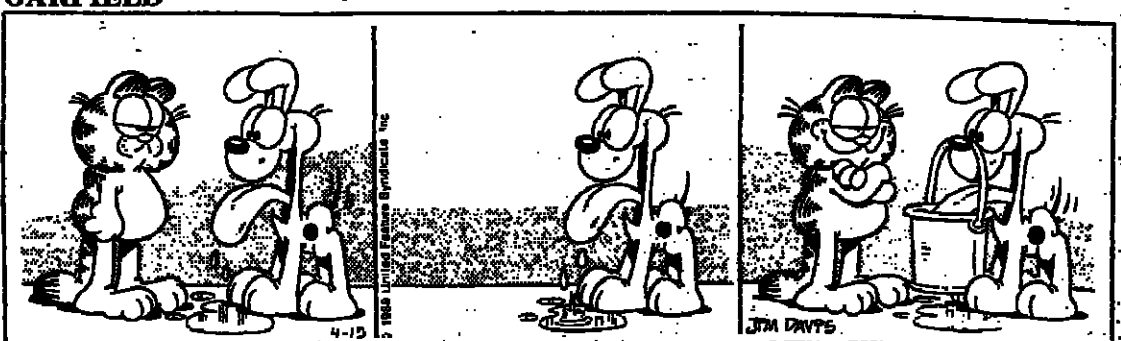
WIZARD of ID



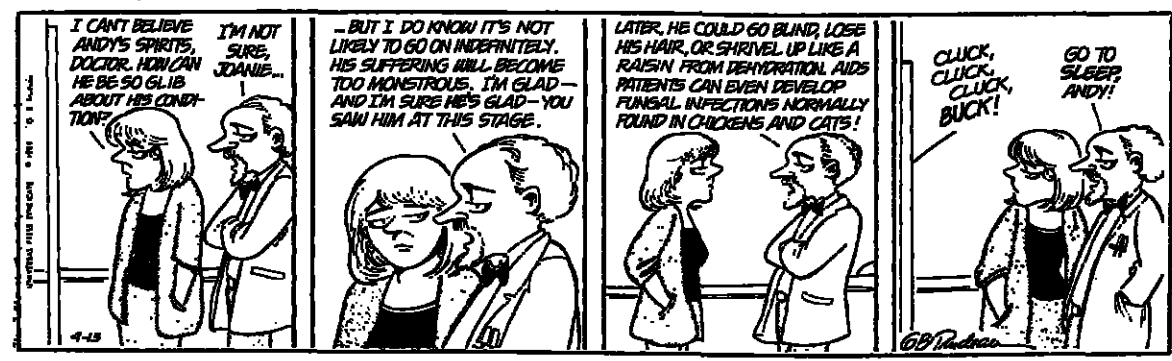
REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



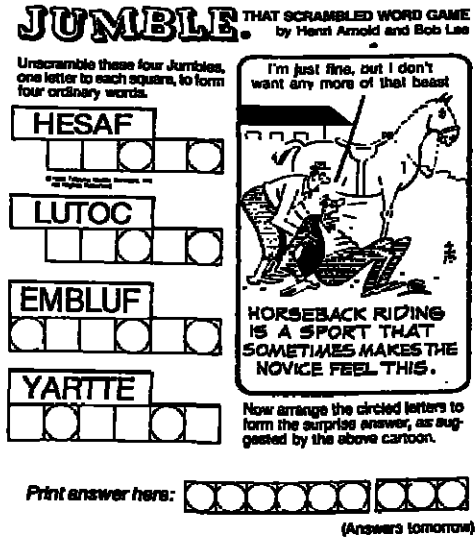
DOONESBURY



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE



BLONDIE



SPORTS

Soviet Baseball Team Scores a Run (Midshipmen Score 21)

By Andrew Rosenthal

New York Times Service

ANNAPOLIS, Maryland — It was only the first inning, but the Soviet baseball team was feeling as if it were the bottom of the ninth as it watched the Navy players batting for a second time against his red-suited squad.

As yet another runner came home and the scoreboard flashed 9-0, he spit on the ground and began chewing out his third baseman, in rapid, guttural Russian.

"You told you, watch your position," Alexander Adatov called out. "They're throwing the ball, and you, you're looking over there."

A few minutes later, he yelled across the field: "Throw to second, not first. Second is the one in the middle."

So it went Tuesday in the debut game in the United States for the Soviet Union's fledgling national baseball team.

Things picked up later, after

Adatov relieved his starting pitcher, Alexander Dunduk of Kiev, who was throwing from a mound for the first time in his life.

In the second inning, Soviet runners got to second and third, and the visitors even got a run in the fifth, much to the delight of the small crowd at the U.S. Naval Academy.

But the Navy team — using first its second string and then its third — walked over the Soviet squad 21-1, in seven innings.

Fortunately for his eager if fumbling team, Adatov was untouchable. The point, he said, was not really to win.

"We came here to learn," Adatov said as he watched his players in their bright red jerseys with CCCP, the Cyrillic letters for U.S.S.R., emblazoned across their chests.

This is the motherland of baseball and we don't presume to come here to beat these guys," he said.

"If we win, that's wonderful, but our mission is to learn how to play

baseball from the Americans. It's your game."

Then he grinned, gestured at the midshipmen, and added: "Of course, a loss for us is not such a tragedy. But for them? I think it would be a bit worse."

The game produced a curious but good-natured cultural collision. A scratchy loudspeaker played the Soviet and American national anthems to start the game.

The Soviet baseball team may look more capitalist than Communist. The players touring the United States are wearing hats supplied by Sports Specialties, batting helmets by American Baseball Cap, uniforms by Russell Athletic and shoes from Nike. Louisville Slugger is providing the gloves and bats. Wilson is throwing in 1,000 baseballs.

The most astonishing sight, however, may be the Soviet players' red jackets, with "CCCP" on the back — and a Taco Bell patch on the arm.

The fast-food company is the tour's chief sponsor.

but the Naval Academy vetoed a suggestion to fly the hammer and sickle next to the Stars and Stripes.

Then, while the Soviet players, using the American terms they adopted into their language, chattered in Russian on the field about "khitt-airs," "pee-chairs" and "baiz-boll bets," their small but energetic American cheering section struggled with their names. "Edmundas! Edmundas!" the spectators cried. "Get a hit, Leonidi!"

The players seemed at home with their gloves, stole bases now and then and hit respectably when the Navy pitchers let them.

But Adatov looked grim-faced during the 40-minute ordeal in the first inning, which saw 53 pitches, 10 runs, four hits, three errors, two batters hit, two wild pitches and four walks.

Navy's starter, Mike Karczewski, had retired the side with strikeouts, although the second baseman, Semyon Kostyuk, got to first on an error.

In the second inning, the assistant coach, Viktor Pyanych, sent a relief pitcher, Edmundas Matsysa-

vichus, to the mound with the advice so many American throwers have heard: "Settle down," he said.

"Just throw strikes," Adatov, who said it would be "wishful thinking" to plan an Olympic appearance for his team before 1996, said he thought his squad "could have done a lot better."

"We made a mistake with the pitcher in the first inning and they're just not thinking baseball out there yet," he said.

But Adatov said his players "should be forgiven" because there is no such thing yet as a "routine play" for them.

After the game, the Navy coach, Joe Duff, who is in his 28th season, took Adatov out to the mound and offered him some advice.

"Pitching is a rhythm," he said. "Your kids want to grab it and throw it. You have to calm them down."

Adatov smiled grimly. "Thank you," he said.

The Associated Press

Every day you come to the park you think you're going to win — Sparky Anderson, manager of the Detroit Tigers.

There are no automatics. Any team can beat any other team any day. — George Brett of the Kansas City Royals, who have taken 15 in a row from Baltimore.

Both streaks continued Tuesday. In Detroit, pinch hitter Carmen Castillo hit a grand slam in Minnesota's eighth-inning eighth inning and Kirby Puckett drove in two runs with a double and homer, leading the Twins over the Tigers, 14-0 — Detroit's worst shutout loss since a 14-0 setback to Boston in 1973.

Meanwhile, in Kansas City, Missouri, Bo Jackson and George Brett hit two-run homers, and Danny Tartabull had a solo shot as the Royals beat the Orioles, 6-5.

Another streak continued when the New York Yankees dropped their seventh straight.

Anderson liked what he saw in the Tigers-Twins game.

"That's a great team," he said of the Twins. "They can play baseball and they enjoy playing. I enjoy watching them play."

Allan Anderson, no relation to Sparky, pitched seven innings for the Twins, allowing seven hits as he beat the Tigers for the fourth straight time.

The Tigers didn't get much pitching as Minnesota rapped out 19 hits. The Twins caught Jack Morris in the fourth inning. He was charged with five runs and eight hits. Puckett homered off Charles Hudson and Castillo connected off Guillermo Hernandez.

Royals 6, Orioles 5: The Royals scored five runs on three home runs. After Jackson's two-run homer in the sixth made it 5-3, Bob Boone's single chased Orioles starter Jose Bautista. Boone moved to third on consecutive wild pitches by George Olson and scored what proved to be the decisive run as Bill Pecota hit into a double play.

Baltimore made a late charge on Joe Orsulak's pinch home run in the eighth inning off relief pitcher Tom Gordon with Phil Bradley on base, but Gordon got out of the inning and Steve Farr ended the game by striking out three batters in the ninth.

Blue Jays 11, Yankees 6: The Toronto shortstop Manny Lee, whose ninth-inning error helped New York tie the score, hit a tie-breaking two-run single in the Blue Jays' five-run 10th against Dave Righetti in New York.

Lee's bases-loaded single made it 6-6. Lloyd Moseby delivered his second RBI single, and George Bell, who homered in the second inning and singled a run home in the seventh, hit a two-run double, giving him four RBIs.

White Sox 8, Mariners 6: In Seattle, Steve Lyons hit a two-run homer off Tom Niedenfuer with two out in Chicago's three-run ninth inning. Billy Jo Robidoux doubled with one out, and after Niedenfuer struck out Ron Kittle, Lyons hit his first home run of the season. Eddie Williams followed with a double and scored on Ron Karkovics' single.

The Mariners had taken a 6-5 lead in the eighth on pinch hitter Scott Bradley's RBI single. Earlier, the Mariners built a 4-0 lead on Ken Griffey Jr.'s solo home run in the first inning. Dave Valle's two-run homer in the second and Alvin Davis' RBI double in the third. Williams hit a two-run homer in the Chicago fourth.

Angels 7, Athletics 1: In Anaheim, California, Bert Blyleven pitched a four-hitter. Blyleven walked two and struck out five. The 38-year-old right-hander, tied with Steve Carlton and Nolan Ryan on the all-time list with 55 shutouts, blanked Oakland on two hits until the ninth.

Phillies 6, Expos 2: Steve Ontiveros pitched seven shutout innings and drove in three runs with a bases-loaded double in a five-run, fourth-inning Philadelphia. Ontiveros yielded five hits.

Leading 1-0, Chris James and easily beat his three-hop throw to first, as Lind scored standing up.

Astros 5, Reds 3: In Houston, Ken Caminiti hit a two-run single in the Astros' four-run first inning and started a double play to end a threat by Cincinnati in the seventh. Caminiti caught Ken Griffey's line drive in the third and then threw to first to get Ron Oester for a double play after the Reds had scored two runs in the seventh.

Padres 3, Braves 2: In San Diego, Ed Whitson allowed five hits in 7 1/2 innings and added a run-scoring single in beating Atlanta.

Tony Gwynn hit his second homer in the fifth inning and has hit safely in all eight Padres' games. Darrell Evans hit his 404th career homer for Atlanta's other run.

Giants 8, Dodgers 3: In San Francisco, Will Clark drove in five runs with a three-run homer and two doubles in defeating Los Angeles.

Trailing 2-1 in the fifth, the Giants' pitcher Kelly Downs helped his own cause with a leadoff single off Tim Lincecum. One out later, Robby Thompson singled and Clark followed with his second homer of the year to give the Giants a 4-2 lead.

Cubs 5, Cardinals 4: In Chicago, rookie Jerome Walton homered in the first inning and scored the tie-breaking run in the eighth.

The Cardinals' pitcher Jose DeLeon walked Walton and Mitch Webster to open the eighth and the two runners pulled off a double steal. Todd Worrell relieved DeLeon and got Ryan Sandberg to foul out. Worrell then walked Andre Dawson intentionally, filling the bases.

Ken Dayley was brought in against left-handed hitting Mark Grace, who grounded into a fielder's choice as Walton scored the lead run.

Trends Continue: Twins Sink Tigers, Royals Beat Orioles

The Associated Press

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Cubs 5, Cardinals 4: In Chicago, rookie Jerome Walton homered in the first inning and scored the tie-breaking run in the eighth.

The Cardinals' pitcher Jose DeLeon walked Walton and Mitch Webster to open the eighth and the two runners pulled off a double steal. Todd Worrell relieved DeLeon and got Ryan Sandberg to foul out. Worrell then walked Andre Dawson intentionally, filling the bases.

Ken Dayley was brought in against left-handed hitting Mark Grace, who grounded into a fielder's choice as Walton scored the lead run.

Ontiveros had not batted since high school, later playing at the University of Michigan and in minors leagues which used the designated hitter.

Pirates 4, Mets 3: In Pittsburgh's home opener, Bobby Bonilla singled home Jose Lind from third base with two outs in the 11th inning for the victory.

Lind singled with one out in the 11th, stole second and moved to third on Andy Van Slyke's ground out to second. Bonilla then bounced a slow roller that third baseman Dave Magadan caught with a backhand stab. But Bonilla

was not out. He was caught by the first baseman, but Bonilla was not out.

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Report from the Bleachers

Trendy Cuisine: Sushi and Salad

From the Editorial Page of The Washington Post.

Getting something to eat at a baseball game used to be a simple matter. The vendor tossed you a hot dog over the heads of a dozen patrons and you tossed him back a quarter.

Those days are gone, partly because folding money isn't very aerodynamic but mostly because if they started tossing around the stuff being served at ballparks today, it would look like a food fight.

The aisles would be ankle deep in melted cheese, frozen yogurt, corn chips, meatballs, jalapeno peppers, bean sprouts and pizza wedges, to name just a few of the possibilities, with perhaps even a live lobster or two scurrying under the seats. The latest item, on sale in several southern California ballparks, according to a report in USA Today, is sushi.

Such is the state of baseball cuisine. Once baseball crowds tended to consist of middle-class-looking males. For them, the only necessary concession was a lukewarm hot dog on a soggy bun.

Today, whatever unfortunate member of the family is assigned to get refreshments can count on missing at least an inning, much of it consumed just in taking orders.

"Okay, that's two nachos, one pizza, one Astro-burger (hold the bearmeat), one health salad, two Cokes, a skim milk, café au lait and a raspberry sorbet."

The rest of the time is spent standing in line and listening to the incessant roar of the crowd.

The standard greeting upon returning to the seats is, "Boy, you should have seen what happened." To which the appropriate reply is, "If I wanted to watch baseball games, I'd get cable TV. Now shut up and eat your sashimi."

Segregated Seats: Cussers and Non

The Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO — The San Francisco Giants' home opener this week marked the start of some new policies at Candlestick Park, which now features a non-smoking, non-drinking and non-cussing section.

The grandstands were free of major disturbances on Monday night when the Giants lost to the Los Angeles Dodgers, 7-4. Last July more than 30 fans were arrested and 100 ejected during a doubleheader with the Dodgers.

Management has vowed to crack down on rowdy behavior. Among other things, fans entering the park were greeted by taped voices of players urging them not to drink too much.

There's also a Family Pavilion, where there's no smoking, drinking or swearing.

"I enjoy watching the game, and not the side-shows," said Jim Romero, who sat in the new section with his nine-year-old son. "The Giants are really making an effort to make this a better place."

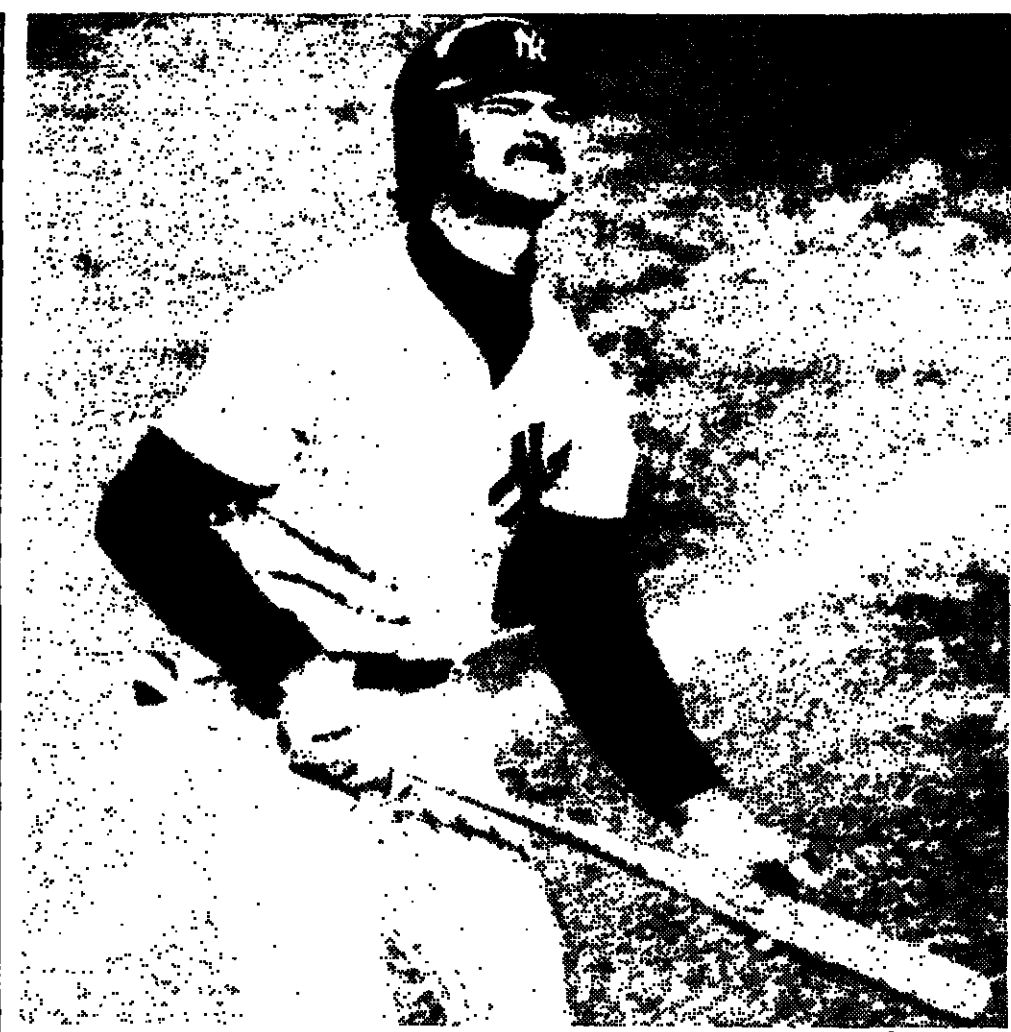
The new Candlestick also has changing tables in the bathrooms so infants can attend the games.

Ushers and attendants recently trained in handling drunk fans were on duty.

Jorge Costa, new vice president of stadium operations, said there was a 50 percent increase in stadium security personnel who now wear Eisenhower jackets that give them a military look.

"Some fans have complained that they can't tell our people apart from the police," said Costa. "That's precisely the point. Those who are trying to tell the difference are usually up to no good."

Other new attractions at Candlestick include a booth where fans make their own baseball cards.



Don Mattingly of the Yankees is not looking at the won-loss stats. A ball ricocheted onto his foot.

NFL Votes Next Week on Franchises in Europe

The Associated Press

WEMBLEY, England — The National Football League said Wednesday that it was confident of having up to a half-dozen "development" teams playing in Europe next spring and said a vote by owners would be held next week.

League officials, speaking at a news conference here to kick off preparations for the fourth annual American Bowl NFL preseason game at Wembley Stadium Aug. 6, said they expected the owners to approve the plan.

"The growth to the league lies abroad rather

than in the States," said Art Modell, the Cleveland Browns owner and head of the NFL's broadcasting committee.

The NFL would subsidize the European teams at first but expected the new league, with local ownership, eventually to pay its own way, Modell said.

Modell and other NFL officials said interest generated by the annual exhibitions and weekly telecasts of NFL games in Europe convinced the league to take the step.

If the required 21 of 28 NFL club owners vote

to go ahead with the plan — and Modell said he had not found a single owner against the proposal — then a league with up to six teams each in North America and Europe could be operating by the spring of 1990, they said.

"It can be done," said Modell. "Most of the expertise and talent will come from the NFL." London would be "the European anchor," he said, while declining to name other sites.

Local owners will be sought and local players placed on rosters "if they are qualified," Modell said.

Canadian Sprinter Cites Pressure to Take Drugs

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TORONTO — A teammate and close friend of Ben Johnson said he split with Francis because the former national sprint coach of Canada was pressuring him to use banned performance-enhancing drugs.

"Drugs played a major role in my decision to leave," Dessi Williams, Canada's top 200 meters sprinter, said of a four-year split with Francis beginning in 1983.

During sworn testimony Tuesday before the Canadian inquiry into drug use in amateur sport, Williams denied using anabolic steroids since the late 1970s and said that he even despised Francis into thinking he took the banned drugs.

"I don't think I was given a fair chance because I think they (steroids) were being pushed on me a little bit too often," he told Justice Charles Dubin, who is heading the inquiry.

Williams admitted he did take the muscle-building chemicals briefly in 1987 under threat of suspension from Francis, who was recently suspended from his position as national sprint coach.

"Charles's philosophy was: 'It's my way or the highway,'" said Williams.

During eight days of dramatic testimony last month, Francis named 13 athletes, including Williams and Johnson, the disgraced Olympic sprinter, as steroid users under his tutelage.

So far during the athletics portion of the inquiry, eight athletes have admitted taking steroids. Williams and sprinter Andrew Mowatt have indicated they did so under duress.

The inquiry was prompted when Johnson, who has yet to testify, was stripped of his Olympic 100 meters gold medal in Seoul after testing positive for the anabolic steroid Stanozolol.

On Wednesday, Williams reacted angrily to a suggestion that he denied taking steroids since 1981 to regain the title of the fastest man in Canada.

Alan Pratt, the lawyer representing Francis, reminded Williams that before Johnson's rise to stardom that he held the Canadian 100-meter record.

In May 1983 Williams — a close friend of Johnson — ran the 100 meters in 10.17 seconds.

"To run 10.17 and be the best in Canada don't mean diddleysquat on the international scene," Williams snapped.

The Ontario Track and Field Association has vowed to erase the provincial records of any athlete who admits to steroid use.

Williams told the inquiry Tuesday that he resisted the coach's attempts

ART BUCHWALD

Lorenzo Overbooked

WASHINGTON — I never like to give advice to Frank Lorenzo, but this is important. Whatever he does in the next few months, I suggest that he hold off for a little while before flying on Eastern Airlines. I hear that his former employees are dying to have him as a passenger.

"Hi. My name is Frank Lorenzo and I have been waiting for an hour to purchase my Eastern ticket for Miami."

"You're not THE Frank Lorenzo?"

"Yes, I am."

"Sorry, but this position is closed. I'm taking my break."

"See here, my name is Frank Lorenzo and I have been standing in line for three hours. The other clerk went to lunch just as I got to the head of the line. I have a reservation for Miami."

"I don't see your name in my computer."

"It has to be there. I made my booking three weeks ago."

"Just a minute, I'll call my supervisor. Dolly, I have Mr. Frank Lorenzo, the humanitarian, at my counter and he's under the impression that he has a reservation for Miami. . . . I see. Thanks. . . . Mr. Lorenzo, there was a booking for you, but the flight is oversold or canceled, whichever explanation you'd rather believe."

"We can get you out at 2 in the morning on an Eastern Express commuter flight, which makes intermediate stops in Buffalo and St. Paul, Minnesota, for gas and fresh pillows."

"This is ridiculous. I demand to be put on the next flight to Miami."



Japanese Gift to Chicago

CHICAGO — The government of Japan has given \$1 million to the Art Institute of Chicago to help renovate and relocate its Asian art department. The museum said the gift will nearly complete the \$4 million it needs to finish the project, which is to be completed in 1991. The museum has more than 35,000 works of Japanese, Chinese and Korean art.

Caustic V.S. Naipaul Gentle on U.S. South

By David Streitfeld

NEW YORK — V.S. Naipaul has never been one to mince words or embrace a goody sentiment. "Never give a person a second chance," he has said. "If someone lets you down once, he'll do it again." And: "I'm not concerned in preserving the backward races. I find them very boring." And: "It is well that Indians are unable to look at their country directly, for the distress they would see would drive them mad."

Over the last three decades, Naipaul's caustic reports on the "half-made" developing societies have earned him the rage of left-wing intellectuals — and a wide audience for his 11 books of fiction and nine of nonfiction.

Perhaps, he confesses now, he was a tad too harsh in some of those early works.

"They're flawed," Naipaul says in his charming little book, *"A Turn in the South,"* a caustic 1962 account of his travels in the Caribbean. He wrote of his native Trinidad: "Unimportant, uncreative, cynical. . . . It was also a place where a recurring word of abuse was 'conceited,' an expression of the resentment felt by anyone who possessed unusual skills. Such skills were not required by a society which produced nothing, never had to prove its worth, and was never called upon to be efficient."

"Terribly flawed," is the author's 1985 verdict. "In its human understanding, in its conclusions. . . . I feel that perhaps I should not let it be rehabilitated."

More to his liking is the recently published *"A Turn in the South."* A gentle narrative based on five months' travel through Atlanta, Charleston, South Carolina, Tuskegee, Alabama, Jackson, Mississippi, Chapel Hill, North Carolina and their surrounding countryside, the race question comes second to consideration of the other South — "of order and faith, and music and melancholy." Naipaul makes no judgments, merely listens. There's no scene anywhere near reminiscent of the one in "An Area of Darkness" where he sees

well-fed and well-shod lads prying on American tourists:

"The ladies, informed of India's poverty, stopped, opened their purses and lovingly distributed coins and notes. While from the road the professional beggars, denied entrance, watched enviously. The heat was unbearably muggy. I advanced toward the schoolboys, simple murder in my heart."

Books like that one, he says, were written "out of raw nerves. I couldn't help it. 'In a Free State' — his prize-winning 1971 novel about whites and blacks in Africa

Naipaul on Rushdie: 'It's a promotion thing that went a little too far.'

"It is a very violent book. It's written with such pain — pain for everybody, really."

Pain for everybody, but compassion only for the deserving. The victims of the breakup of the colonial empires are Naipaul's true subjects.

All his adult life, Naipaul has been casting long shadows, attempting to flee the terror of leaving one is lost. He was born 57 years ago on an obscure West Indian island that still reeked of colonialism, the grandson of an indentured laborer brought over from Uttar Pradesh, India. "I've never really shaken out that sense of terror of poverty. And cruelty. But the world has changed. I find many more people who would have been in my position are now born into a different world. They can look after themselves. This diminishes the rawness."

Viidhar Surjprasad Naipaul has changed, too. He still is trim and fit, but these days speaks as if he had one foot in the grave. "After so many books, I'm very tired, very tired." More than one respected critic has called him the greatest living writer in English, but he only has plans to finish a short book on

India: after that, he suggests, it's unlikely he will write again.

Literature is not a field that offers up prodigies, but Naipaul comes close. By the age of 27, he had written and published three comic novels of Trinidadian life. Then, at an age when American writers are still sharpening pencils in graduate workshops, he delivered "A House for Mr. Biswas." The critic Joseph Epstein recently called this Dickensian epic "as great a novel, in my view, as any written by a living novelist." Naipaul was 29.

Within a decade, Naipaul had won nearly every important literary prize in Britain, culminating with the prestigious Booker for "In a Free State." He began to be mentioned as a contender for the Nobel Prize; each year at awards time, the rumors start again.

Inevitably, the subject of Salman Rushdie comes up. While professing to be horrified by the writer's predicament, Naipaul takes a mordant view of the situation. He accuses the publishers of letting events get out of hand: "It's a promotion thing that went a little too far. People didn't understand fully the consequences."

There apparently is no love lost between Naipaul and Rushdie, England's two most celebrated writers from the colonies. Rushdie has criticized Naipaul in print, while Naipaul labels Rushdie's work as "easy left-wing Marxist stuff about the wickedness of India and the West."

"He should have known," he adds. "If you are going to do this theological debate, which is legitimate if you are a member of the religion, you must do it within the place. You can't do it from a great distance and involve other people in it. This is a trap which writers fall into."

In the American South, as on his other trips, Naipaul was invisible — and he liked it. But his approach toward his subject underwent a drastic shift from previous books.

"The South has been so written about, one has to do something else. . . . I wouldn't have had the cheek to make judgments about people who had spoken to me and



Author Naipaul: "Never give a person a second chance."

taken me into their thoughts."

As a result, "A Turn in the South" is essayistic. It has moments of sharp observation — "American places, big and small, are often named after people; and the ordinariety of the names can make some itineraries read like the muster of an army squad or a sports team" — and fine characterization, such as the elderly Charlestonian who plans to inscribe "Have one on Jack" on his tombstone and to leave his church \$2,000. Every spring, parishioners will be able to have a drink almost literally on him.

Yet the book has drawn criticism for not coming to closer terms with the race question.

Says Naipaul: "One quickly came to the end of the race thing. From black people, especially, one got rather tired quickly of hearing the stories of humiliation and persecution and things like that. So it was better to try to encapsulate them in a couple of experiences rather than keep on banging away at it." Instead, he concentrated on the music, the melancholy, the pitfalls of the past.

The result is a curiously passive tale, one that has received some disappointed reviews. "There is an aimless fatigue to this journey, the author tolerating not confronting, leaving not waiting, happy to be led rather than seeking," said Cary Phillips in the Los Angeles Times. But Naipaul, at least, is pleased with the people he has captured on the page.

"This thing about the richness of human beings and human experience is rather wonderful," he says, sounding positively Pollyannaish. "It would be very nice if, when one hangs up one's boots, there were an awful lot of people in one's books, made up and real — it would be nice."

That would be a happy ending indeed, but is it possible? Writing of Booker T. Washington, Naipaul points out: "So many names; so many people to please; so many contradictions to resolve; so many possibilities of destruction. The achievement was great. But at what cost. He died at the age of fifty-nine."

The same risks imperil Naipaul. He's had a career as impressive as any, but where does he go from here? When writing "A House for Mr. Biswas" three decades ago, he remembers, he wouldn't have given the book up if offered a million pounds.

"It was almost why I wanted to be born, really." And now? He'd take the money and run. A pragmatic laugh. "It's very true. One has done a lot, and when one is in a bad mood the weight of all the writing that one has done fills one's head."

PEOPLE

Rostropovich Will Make A Soviet Concert Tour

Moscow — Rostropovich, 62, the conductor who was stripped of his Soviet citizenship a decade ago, will take Washington's National Symphony Orchestra on a concert tour of his homeland next year. The Washington Post said the tour would take place in February, would last five or six days and would probably include Moscow and Leningrad. Rostropovich has not visited the Soviet Union officially since he and his family went into exile in 1974. The rehabilitation of Rostropovich has been going on in the Soviet Union for some time. In January, a long article in the government newspaper *Izvestia* urged the restoration of citizenship for Rostropovich and his wife, the soprano Galina Vishnevskaya, which was stripped from them in March 1978. Rostropovich was reinstated in the Soviet musicians' union in February.

President George Bush's wife, Barbara, entered Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Washington Wednesday to begin radioactive treatment to destroy her thyroid gland because it is producing excess levels of hormones, a condition that has irritated her eyes and caused a rapid weight loss. A White House statement said that the thyroid procedure "has no significant side effects" and has been a standard treatment for 40 years for people suffering with her condition, known as Graves' disease.

The Jamaican-born singer Grace Jones left jail in Kingston after a court granted her \$2,700 bail on a charge of possessing cocaine. Trial was set for June 6.

A Red Stewart concert before 40,000 people in Querétaro, 120 miles northwest of Mexico City, ended violently with 300 people injured. The police seized 340 pounds of marijuana.

Daneth Newley, the third wife of the actor-comedian Anthony Newley, filed for divorce in Los Angeles. Newley, 57, was previously married to the actress Joan Collins. His first wife was Ann Lynn. Newley became an international star with the musical, "Stop the World, I Want to Get Off."

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REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

Embassy Service

8 Ave. de la République 75008 Paris

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